

Media freed to publish Spycatcher

Lords condemn Wright but Government loses

- Five law lords unanimously ruled yesterday that the press should be free to publish extracts from *Spycatcher*
- The action of Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 officer, in disclosing security secrets was "disgraceful"
- The judgement was on the grounds that any damage had already been done by the book's worldwide publication
- Mr Douglas Hurd claimed the ruling vindicated government attempts to preserve the duty of confidentiality

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government was dealt a final blow yesterday in its legal battle against Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 officer, after the judgement by the law lords giving newspapers the freedom to publish extracts from his book *Spycatcher*.

However the Government took comfort from the law lords' condemnation of Mr Wright for his serious breach of confidentiality, the principle which has been at the heart of the whole case against the former intelligence officer since it began three years ago.

The law lords' judgement that members of the security services owed a life-long obligation of confidence would serve as a basis for action in any future *Spycatcher* situation, senior Whitehall sources indicated.

The law lords, led by Lord Keith of Kinkel, rejected the Government's claim for a permanent ban on *Spycatcher* in this country on the grounds that any damage had already been done by the book's

lay his hands on a copy in this country."

The ruling means copyright in the book is essentially removed and anyone is free to publish extracts or the whole book. But, in the view of one lord, that should exclude Heineemanns, as agents of Mr Wright, to ensure he does not profit any more from sales.

Last night, the Home Secretary issued a robust defence of the Government's actions and claimed the lords' ruling "vindicated" its attempts in Britain and abroad to "preserve the duty of confidentiality."

The Government, Mr Douglas Hurd said, "noted with satisfaction" that the law lords had "unanimously upheld" its claim that members and former members of the security services owe a "life-long obligation of confidence" to the Crown which, if breached, made them guilty of treason.

When the Government had learned in 1985 of Mr Wright's intentions, it "could not stand by and take no action".

It was only the "wrongful publication abroad, secured by Wright and his agents, which has the consequence, now, that publication by third parties will not be restrained."

Mr Hurd said the Government would now look "with great care" at the judgement. But he said the Government's resolution "remains firm to ensure that the vital work of the security and intelligence"

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publication worldwide, and the "secrecy" of its contents were destroyed.

They also rejected the Government's claim for a general ban restraining future publication of information from Mr Wright or other security service officers.

"If we are to have a free press," Lord Griffiths said, "we have to trust the editors. The lords, the highest court in the land, condemned Mr Wright's action in disclosing security secrets in the *Spycatcher* terms as 'one of the most serious breaches of confidence' and 'disgraceful'."

They said he was guilty of a "heinous breach" of duty of confidence.

If he had published in this country, they said, the Government would be entitled to an injunction to stop him.

But as he had published abroad first, Lord Keith said: "In my opinion general publication in this country would not bring about any significant damage to the public interest beyond what has already been done."

Lord Griffiths added the law would be "less" if it forbade the press, media or anyone else from publishing or commenting on any part of the book except for what had already been mentioned in the courts.

It would be denying "our own citizens the right to be informed of matters which are freely available throughout the rest of the world and would be 'seeking in vain because anyone who really wishes to read *Spycatcher* can



Former leader runs the Tory gauntlet



Critics brandishing papers condemning Mr Edward Heath as he told the conference of his vision for EEC unity yesterday.

Lawson stands firm on inflation fight

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Shares and the pound reacted strongly yesterday after Mr Nigel Lawson told the Tory conference that the battle to control inflation was "paramount" and that he would maintain high interest rates until it decreased.

The Chancellor's signal that he would not allow any relaxation of public spending added to the demand for sterling.

With a weaker dollar and a stronger Wall Street aiding Mr Lawson's confident message that the Government would solve the current trade deficit as it had solved a number of economic problems before, the FTSE index rose 16.4 points to 830.7.

The pound rose 1.5 cents to \$1.7460, helped by poor American trade figures, but dealers said that could be quickly reversed if there was further bad news on inflation and trade.

With today's retail price index figures expected to show the seventh monthly increase in a row in inflation, currently at 5.7 per cent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in Brighton that interest rates would have to stay high for "quite a while" although he recognized that they were "profoundly unwelcome" for home-owners and small businesses.

Mr Lawson promised that inflation would decrease sometime next year. "We had

the same sort of inflation blip in 1985. We got on top of it then and we'll do it again," he said.

Figures released by the Department of Employment and the Confederation of British Industry yesterday showed that pay pressures in the economy are increasing.

Average earnings, according to official data, were up by 9.25 per cent in the 12 months to August, up from 9 per cent in the previous month and well above the 7.75 per cent

announced the introduction of a new capital bond to stimulate savings.

The Chancellor's wide-ranging coverage of international economics was interpreted by some as a sign that he is still interested in the post of Foreign Secretary. Indeed, some saw the final section of his address, in which he linked the fall in East-West and other worldwide tensions to the rise in free markets, as trespassing on the Prime Minister's territory.

However, Mr Lawson was careful to signal resumed relations between Numbers 10 and 11 Downing Street with a tribute to "the inspired and inspiring leadership of Margaret Thatcher".

Though the Chancellor surprisingly made no mention of the Government's determination to avoid direct measures to restrict bank lending and consumer credit, Treasury ministers are still adamant that they will not be attempted.

Also at the conference yesterday, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, announced more funds for nurses. Mr Edward Heath was booed by some.

And Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, praised Lord Cockfield, the outgoing EC Commissioner, for easing the way to replacing "hardened" national regulations with common European rules.

Conference ovation for Clarke

More funds for nurses' pay

By Nicholas Wood and Jill Sherman

The Government yesterday announced an extra £138.5 million to stick to its pledge to fund in full the "final" settlement of a 17.9 per cent pay award to Britain's 500,000 nurses and midwives.

The new money, announced yesterday by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, brings the total cost of the award to £294.5 million, raising the average 15.3 per cent increase recommended by the pay review body in April by 2.6 per cent.

But health authorities said they would not know whether the money was enough to cover the regrading exercise until they were given their individual allocations next week. Health service unions claimed that managers had been under pressure to reduce their costs in their final revised estimates.

The increases are backdated

to April and if, as planned, nurses receive them in their December pay packets, more than 50,000 sisters on the top grade G, earning up to £13,925, will get back pay of between £1,425 and £2,250.

Mr Clarke's announcement delighted the Conservative Party conference in Brighton with the Prime Minister leading a standing ovation.

Nurses' leaders cautiously welcomed the new money, but said that it might still not prove enough. The National Association of Health Authorities said that a serious situation had been averted but that some authorities still might have to cut services due to underfunding of inflation and other pay awards.

In an impressive conference debut as Health Secretary, Mr Clarke clearly went some way to repairing the damage done to the Government's standing

by the lengthy delay in translating promises to nurses into higher pay.

However, the new money announced by Mr Clarke does fall short of the extra £150 million to £200 million both the unions and the regions estimated was needed to cover the full costs of implementation, so some difficulties may still be encountered.

The health service unions, the Royal College of Nursing and the Royal College of Midwives, claim they have evidence that managers have been deliberately downgrading posts for financial reasons.

Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing said it would have to wait for the last piece of the jigsaw to see if the £138.5m was enough, and said it was still suspicious that the Government was "compressing" grading.

Jeers meet Heath call over EEC

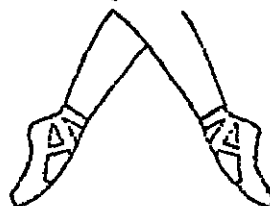
By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

Deep differences among Conservatives over the future of the EEC were exposed yesterday at the party's conference, when Mr Edward Heath provoked boos and cheers as he opposed Mrs Thatcher's stance against integration.

The former Prime Minister who led Britain into the Community was greeted with placards saying "Judas Heath" and jeered as he called for a Europe with no boundaries, a common currency and a supranational defence force.

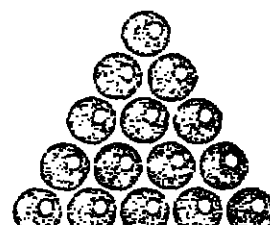
Critics cheered the Conservative MP, Mr Jonathan Aiken, when he called Mr Heath's speech "the unacceptable face of conservatism".

The ballet's finer points

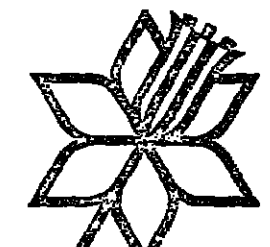


● The Royal Ballet season begins tomorrow. With colour photography by Anthony Cuckinay, *The Times* assesses the state of the dance.

Cueing...



● At the age of 19, Stephen Hendry defends his Rothmans international snooker title this week. Tomorrow *The Times* charts his career.



● The Royal Botanical Gardens have inspired countless draughtsmen. Tomorrow, in colour, *The Times* applauds the work of one who died for his art.

£258,000

Portfolio PLUS Accumulator

● Three readers shared yesterday's daily Portfolio prize of £4,000: Mrs Susan Anyon, from Buxton, Derbyshire; Mr Eric Gibson, aged 65, from Crewe, Cheshire; and Mrs Sylvia Thomas, from St Erth, Cornwall.

● Today Portfolio Accumulator stands at £258,000. Game: page 29.

INSIDE

PC tells of 'kill or die' decision

A police marksman told an inquest yesterday that he had less than three seconds in which to decide whether to "kill or be killed" during an attempted armed robbery.

PC Anthony Long, who shot dead two suspected robbers at an abattoir in south London, said he was satisfied he had acted correctly.

The firearms instructor said that if he had been shot, security guards' lives would have been at risk. Page 3

DTI inquiries into shares

The DTI has appointed inspectors to investigate possible insider dealing in the shares of Metal Closures, the packaging group, and Mersey Docks and Harbour Company. Inquiries into Metal Closures dealings cover October 1986 to November 1987, and those into Mersey Docks dealings from March to August, 1987. Page 25

Nobel first for Egyptian

The 1988 Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to the Egyptian novelist and short-story writer Naguib Mahfouz — the first writer in Arabic and the first Egyptian to win the award in its 87 years. Page 11

Clean sweep

All four home countries won the first round matches in the Dunhill Cup golf competition at St Andrews. The top seeds, the United States, also moved into the last eight. Page 42

Anfield tie

Liverpool, the League champions, have been drawn at home to Arsenal in the third round of the Littlewoods Cup next month. Page 42

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Judgment 'a basis for legal action'

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The statement by the Law Lords yesterday on the principle of confidentiality could be used by the Government as the basis for taking legal action against any former member of the intelligence services who writes unauthorised memoirs from abroad, according to Whitehall sources.

The sources said that although government lawyers were studying the implications of the judgement, the principle of confidentiality had been stated firmly by the Law Lords.

The loophole which Mr Peter Wright was able to exploit by publishing outside the ju-

ridiction of the courts could not be legislated against, the sources said. However, the Law Lords' specific judgment on confidence could be used in any court in Britain and abroad.

The sources said the judgement would have no impact on the Government's proposals for a new Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act. The revised Act, which was outlined in the White Paper published last June, will prohibit the disclosure of any information about the security and intelligence services by present or former members.

Continued on page 24, col 7

Church says fake Turin Shroud is still an icon

By Roger Boyes, Pearce Wright and Clifford Longley

Three independent carbon-dating tests have shown that the Shroud of Turin is definitely not the burial cloth in which the body of Christ was wrapped after the Crucifixion, it was announced officially yesterday.

The tests, at Oxford University, the University of Arizona and the Federal Institute of Technology, in Zurich, have placed it beyond reasonable doubt in the mediaeval period, thereby confirming it as a fake.

The tests showed that the cloth was made almost certainly between 1260 and 1390. That time span has been calculated with 95 per cent certainty, but the odds on it being from the first

century are regarded as astronomical. At simultaneous press conferences in Italy and London, Cardinal Anastasio Ballestrero of Turin, and Doctor Michael Tite, of the British Museum, announced that the linen from which it was made could hardly be more than 728 years old.

Speaking in Turin, Cardinal Ballestrero, who is official guardian of the shroud, said: "I see no reason for the Church to put these results in doubt." The shroud is a yellowish piece of cloth, just over 14ft long and some 34ft wide, bearing a faint negative image of the front and back of a man whipped, speared, nailed to a cross and crowned with thorns.

Cardinal Ballestrero stressed the importance of the symbolism of the

image, while emphasizing that the Church never claimed the shroud to be a genuine holy relic. It had to be regarded as an icon.

Professor Edward Hall, director of the Oxford laboratory, said in London: "Some people may continue to fight for the authenticity of the shroud like the Flat Earth Society. But it settles it once and for all as far as we are concerned."

Cardinal Ballestrero, accompanied by a Vatican spokesman, faced a crowded room full of newsmen, most of whom had come to witness an embarrassing confession.

Instead, the cardinal took the offensive by first of all denouncing the English language press for insinuating that the Church was afraid of science

and trying to hide the results. "By entrusting the evaluation of these results to science, the Church confirms its respect and veneration for this icon of Christ," he said.

The cardinal added that further tests would be carried out — "always inspired by love of the truth" — to determine how the man's image was imprinted on the cloth.

In spite of its mediaeval dating, the Shroud of Turin was by no means without friends yesterday.

Cardinal Basil Hume of Westminster declared that "it remains a fascinating enigma" and the former Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, described it as "the most remarkable forgery in history".

Leading article, page 17

'After 20 years here my family can recommend it'

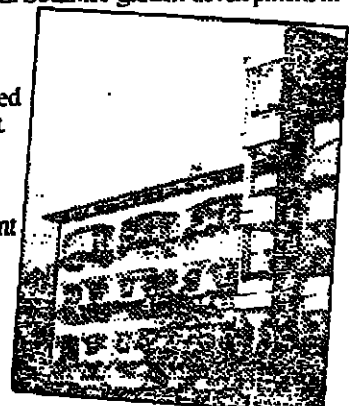
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British Coal delivers pay talks ultimatum to Scargill

By Tim Jones and Roland Rudd

British Coal has begun negotiating a two-year productivity-linked pay deal with the Union of Democratic Mineworkers. But it has refused to negotiate with the National Union of Mineworkers until it recognizes the UDM.

The coal board says it will impose its latest pay offer on NUM members unless their leaders settle their differences with the UDM.

But yesterday the NUM seemed likely to ballot its members on industrial action in protest at the decision after the executive called a special one-day conference on what action should be recommended to members. It is the first since the 1984 conference which led to the year-long national strike. However, the negotiations between British

Coal and the UDM, will increase pressure on Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, to negotiate across the table and cooperate on wages negotiations for the first time since the strike.

Since then, wage rises have been imposed on NUM members in line with deals negotiated with the UDM and there has been a growing feeling among rank and file members that the Nottinghamshire-based UDM has been making all the running.

A "more pay for more coal" deal between British Coal and the UDM would stretch the divided NUM national executive committee to breaking point. It is already split over the issue of six-day working which the UDM has accepted for new pit developments.

Yesterday, Mr Malcolm Edwards, British Coal's commercial director, said investment of more than £500 million would not proceed unless the NUM agreed to six-day working.

There appears also to be a sharp division between Mr Scargill's total opposition to the Government's pledge to privatize the industry in the next Parliament, and the realization by working miners in his own Yorkshire heartland that it is inevitable if the Tories win the next election.

Mr Roy Lynk, president of the UDM, has already indicated that while he is opposed to the sell-off, he will work with privatized industry if terms can be negotiated and his members share the profits.

Mr Scargill has vowed to

fight what Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Energy, described to the Conservative conference as the "ultimate privatization". But there are signs that he is becoming increasingly isolated because of his unbending militancy.

Last night a senior management spokesman accused the NUM leadership of consistently "refusing to agree to an conciliatory agreement since the UDM was formed in 1985" and said the gulf between the two sides appeared to be "unbridgeable".

It is understood Mr Scargill was pushing for an immediate ballot over industrial action but some members of the executive argued in favour of the conference, which is to be held on November 1.

War book threat to witness, QC says

By Kerry Gill

A former member of the 12th battalion of the Lithuanian police, living in Scotland, might be afraid to give evidence in a libel action if a book, *Occupation: Nazi Hunter*, was distributed, the Court of Session in Edinburgh was told yesterday.

Mr Donald Robertson, QC, counsel for Mr Antony Gecas, said that the man, who might be prepared to give evidence

for his client, feared that he could be extradited to the Soviet Union and face vilification.

It was the first time that it has been disclosed that another member of the 12th battalion, in which Mr Gecas was a junior officer during the Second World War, is living in Scotland.

Ashford Press Publishing, of Sheffield, Hampshire, is seeking to lift an interim order banning distribution in Scotland of the book by Mr Ephraim

Zuroff. Mr Gecas, aged 72, of Moston Terrace, Edinburgh, last month won an interim interdict to stop distribution.

Mr Robertson said he would not name the man, but that he had already obtained a prenotation from the man which could be material in forthcoming proceedings. A libel action is being pursued by Mr Gecas against Times Newspapers, publishers of *The Times*.

Lord Cowie said he would give his judgement today.

Mutiny on ocean challenger



Mr Peter Phillips, centre right, and Mr John Kidney, immediately to his right, with the crew (Photograph: James Morgan)

By Alan Hamilton
Mutiny has broken out on the catamaran *Challenger*, which is to attempt the transatlantic sailing record.

Mr John Kidney, a television journalist who was to report on the attempt from Newport, Rhode Island, to Plymouth, has "jumped ship" following its delivery run to the United States.

Mr Phillips, and claiming the vessel is unseaworthy.

The catamaran arrived in Newport last week after weathering two severe storms and twice breaking a rudder.

Mr Kidney has sent a list of complaints to Television South-West, the independent station in Plymouth. In return for Mr Kidney being on board, TSW is paying the £4,000 insurance premium for the vessel.

TSW has passed Mr Kidney's complaints to the insurers without consulting

Mr Phillips, an experienced boatbuilder and yachtsman.

Mr Kidney has alleged that the vessel did not carry a complete tool kit, its mainsail was in need of urgent repair, one of its liferafts was two years past its servicing date, a crack had appeared in the superstructure and Mr Phillips was reluctant to use his radar or navigation lights when passing through fog or shipping.

Mr Phillips told *The Times*

from Rhode Island yesterday that the criticisms were "absolutely rubbish" and that Mr Kidney was a weekend sailor who did not appreciate the rigours of ocean racing.

"The mainsail is an old one we use for delivery runs. The liferaft in question is only a spare. The crack in the superstructure was minor and quite normal. And we use our radar and lights sparingly and sensibly to conserve power," Mr Phillips said.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Naturalists stop £8m homes plan

The Nature Conservancy Council has prevented an £8 million housing scheme in Tiverton, Devon, by declaring the site one of special scientific interest. The announcement was made on Wednesday morning, only about two hours before Mid-Devon District Council was due to decide on proposals to build 750 new homes at Tidenhoe Lane Fen.

Mr Robert Wolton, the NCC's assistant regional officer for Devon, yesterday denied a report that its action had been prompted by concern for a single rare plant, the pond sedge. The site was a "really important" wetland, of which there was only one other example in the county, he said.

Ownership of the 21 acres on which the houses were to have been built is shared by Blundell's School, an estate and a local farmer. Provisional approval for the development was granted four years ago, and final agreement had seemed certain until the conservancy council intervened. Its action is certain to be greeted with delight by the conservationist lobby, and with dismay by developers.

Life for knife-killer

A man was jailed for life yesterday after admitting the murder of a convicted sex offender, Frank Treling, aged 22, of Dugmoor, Skelmersdale, Lancashire, set out to punish Mr Alan Halshaw who was jailed for 15 months in 1985 for indecent assaults on children. Preston Crown Court was told. Mr Halshaw was stabbed 30 times as he lay in bed at his home at Alderley, Skelmersdale. Gary Noble, aged 25, of The Windrows, Skelmersdale, denied murder and was acquitted. He admitted going to the house with Treling but insisted his intention was to commit burglary.

Passport man jailed

A Belfast man who has denied being the fourth member of the IRA's Gibraltar bomb team was jailed yesterday for five months by Carrigrohane district court, Co Cork, in the Irish Republic, for having a forged passport and driving licence. Peter Anthony Rooney, aged 33, of St James's Gardens, Belfast, is expected to appeal. On October 6, a charge of IRA membership against Rooney was dropped but he was re-arrested and charged with the driving licence offences. In August Rooney denied reports in the British media that he was the fourth member of the Gibraltar unit.

Passengers' protest

Local passenger transport executives in the North are proposing to withhold payments and to take legal action against British Rail because of complaints about the unreliable performance of Pacer trains. The trains, most of them formed of two coaches using a bus body attached to a rail chassis, were introduced in 1983 as a cheap solution for local rail travel. They were discontinued in 1986 and have suffered from unreliability because of gear-box problems. British Rail is modifying some gear boxes and is replacing 100 others with gear boxes from West Germany.

Kasparov in draw

Gary Kasparov, the Soviet world chess champion, was held to a draw after 26 moves by Margeir Petursson, a little-known Icelandic, in the eighth round of the World Cup tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland. Results in round eight: Petursson drew with Kasparov; M Tal drew with A Sokolov (both Soviet Union); J Hjarursson (Iceland) bt V Korneev (Switzerland); J Nunn (Britain) bt L Portisch (Hungary); B Spassky (France) drew with Z Ribli (Hungary); A Beljavsky (Soviet Union) drew with J Speelman (Britain); J Timman (Netherlands) bt U Andersson (Sweden); G Sax (Hungary) drew with A Yusupov (Soviet Union); and J Khizret (Soviet Union) bt P Nikolic (Yugoslavia).

North celebrates its industrial successes

By Ronald Faux

It was a day for casting off millstones and polishing images. For the first time in 25 years, according to delegates, yesterday's Great North Conference debated the results of success, not catastrophe.

Newly registered saloons cruised up to the doorway of Wyngard Hall near Stockton-on-Tees, carrying 250 of the region's industrial high-flyers, many of them with stories to tell of burgeoning order books and rapid expansion.

Executives from British Telecom and Coopers and Lybrand, the conference organisers, had nothing but good news to share about the North, where 26 industries, mainly in high-technology, electronics, pharmaceuticals and clothing, are performing much better than the national average.

Professor Ed Scherbas, of the Northern Regional Industrial Research Institute, said the latest survey of top performers showed their transformation was being maintained even against high interest rates and a strong pound.

Mr David Liggins, director of Coopers and Lybrand, said: "There has never been a better climate for development which is commercially led".

Foreign companies clearly recognized that, he said. Nissan was one of 28 Japanese companies in the region. Alone it would have invested £1 billion in the North-east by 1991, creating about 5,000 jobs.

Mr Ian Vallance, chairman of British Telecom, said he foresaw a world where telecommunications made geography redundant.

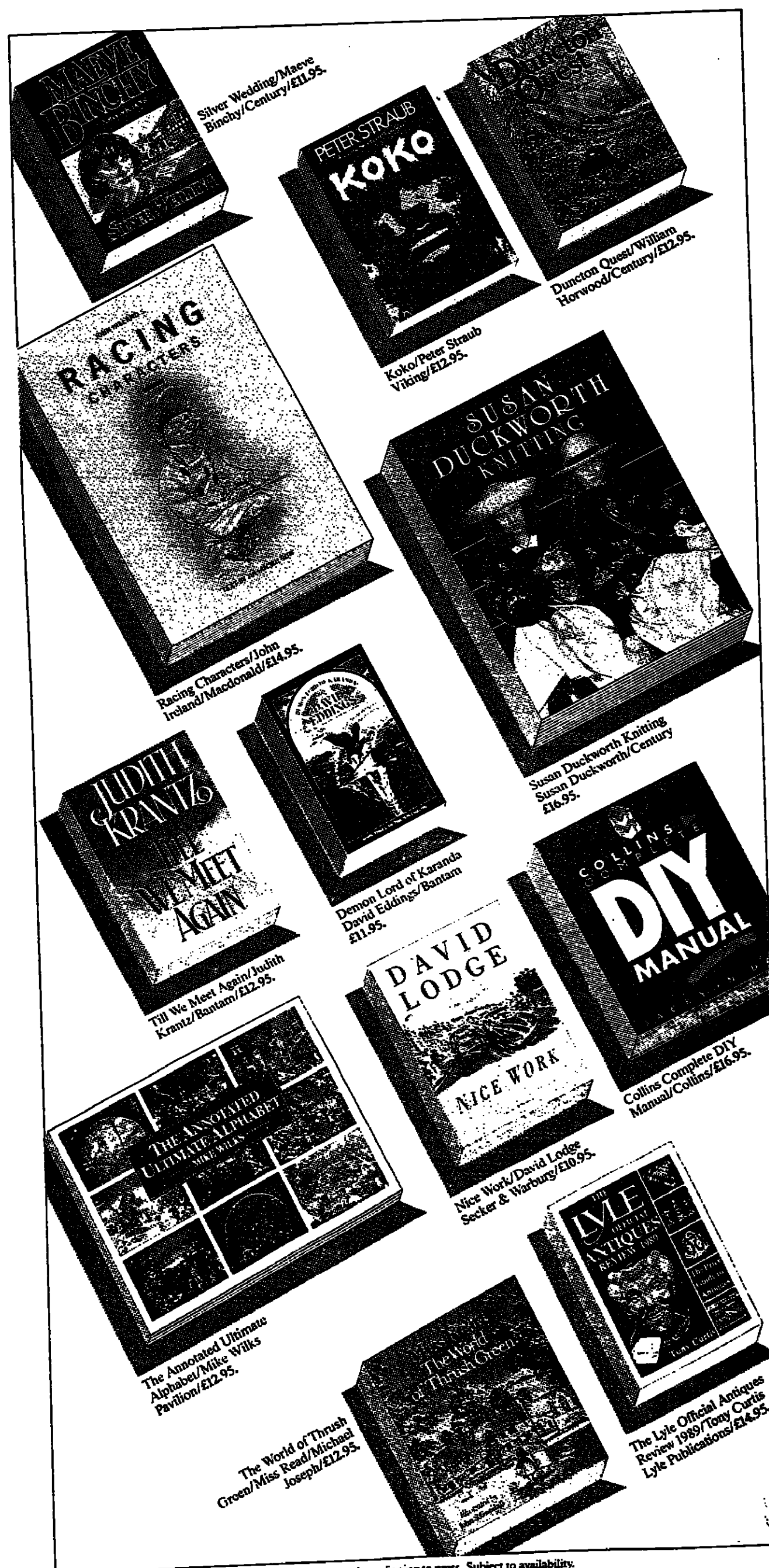
Correction
A report on October 6 should have made clear that the radial keratotomy technique to correct some forms of impaired eyesight is available in this country.

Where can
you lose yourself in
the latest books
and find road maps to
show you the way?



You'll find a fantastic range of books
hot off the press at WHSmith.
With such a great choice,
everyone'll find something they'll love,
and don't forget, books make perfect
presents too. And if you feel like
an outing rather than an
enthralled read, our maps and guides
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Prices correct at time of going to press. Subject to availability.

Police officer denies wanting to be seen as hero in foiling £120,000 armed raid

Marksman tells of three second 'kill or be killed' decision

By Michael Horsnell

A police firearms expert who shot dead two armed robbers in a bungled £120,000 wages raid on a Securicor van denied yesterday that he wanted to be seen as a hero.

Police Constable Anthony Long, aged 30, a member of Scotland Yard's elite PT17 firearms group, was describing the two and three-quarter seconds — "which seemed like an eternity" — when he foiled the robbery at a south London abattoir after three guns were turned on him.

The officer, a weapons instructor for four years, who was armed with a 9mm Browning pistol and carrying a heavy shield, told the in-

quest: "It was a situation that required immediate action. I am in no hurry to get myself killed. I did not want to be seen to be a hero."

PC Long was answering sometimes hostile questions from Mr Patrick O'Connor, counsel for the families of the two dead men.

The inquest at Lambeth was told the police had received information that the robbery

was to take place at the abattoir in Plumstead on July 9 last year. Armed officers arrived early in the morning to wait in a hired van to detain the gang.

But when they arrived they found a meat delivery lorry had pulled in overnight, blocking their view of open ground where they planned to step in to prevent the guards in the security vehicle being hurt or taken hostage.

PC Long was giving evidence on the fourth day of the inquest on Nicholas Payne, aged 29, of Erit, Kent, and Michael Flynn, 24, of Catford, south London.

He was one of the first officers to leave the parked hired police van after three armed robbers in belted vans appeared from woodland, as expected, to approach the Securicor vehicle which had drawn up at a loading bay beside the lorry.

PC Long said when he saw, from a specially cut spy-hole in the side of the police vehicle, one of the suspects run across the open ground

towards the security van, he shouted, "Go, go, go" to his fellow officers.

He saw Flynn pointing a long-barrelled silver revolver at a small window in the Securicor van door, Payne pointing a rifle at a second guard, and a third robber pointing a sawn-off shotgun.

PC Long said that after he had shouted "armed police", as did other officers, he got no reaction.

In a burst of five shots he fired twice at Flynn when the man turned his shoulder, as if to spin around, and hit him in the heart and aorta.

Then he fired two shots at Payne after their eyes met.

The third man, Derek Whitelock, who has since been jailed for 15 years, received a bullet wound in his side.

The officer told the inquest: "The men did not respond by surrendering. Their immediate reaction to me put me in fear for both myself and the guards. I felt that my life and the lives of my colleagues behind me, and certainly the



Scene of crime shotguns and a handgun carried by the raiders lie on the ground after the attempted robbery last July.

security guards, were at risk if I did not fire."

He said he felt that one of the security guards could have been taken hostage or members of the gang could have escaped into the woods facing the abattoir.

PC Long said: "I just get paid to do a job. I am not in the habit of doing reckless things."

"I am trained to do what I

do. The natural thing to do was to shoot the targets in a progressive manner, the nearest first."

"I am not a soldier, I am a policeman, and a member of the public. I had to make a decision. Had I been shot how could I protect the guards?"

The guards were at grave risk. I saved them as far as I was concerned."

Asked by Mr O'Connor to

agree that he had triggered the "bloody end" to the robbery, PC Long said: "They created the situation. They were there with guns. They started to turn towards me."

He told Sir Montague Levine, the coroner, that the shooting would not have occurred if the three robbers had dropped their weapons.

PC Long said: "I was quite satisfied with the task I per-

formed. I don't mean that unfairly to the family. I did what I was trained to do and I did it professionally."

"With the benefit of hindsight I would not have done anything differently. I regret people had to die but it is not within my power to decide who is going to die and who is not going to die."

The inquest continues to-day.

THE TIMES PRESSPASS

Discount welcomed at Harrow

The Head Master of Harrow School believes Presspass, The Times's new student discount scheme, is a valuable and important opportunity for sixth-formers as well as undergraduates.

Mr Ian Beer, who read The Times as an undergraduate at St Catharine's College, Cambridge, said interest in Presspass among Harrovians was great.

"There is no doubt that this is a very valuable and important opportunity to read a quality newspaper every day", he said.

As a rugby blue who captained Cambridge, Mr Beer read The Times for its sports coverage. "If there is a good write-up on the sports pages, then sportsmen will also be encouraged to read serious stories in the paper."

Presspass is available to anyone studying full-time at an educational institution in Britain. Applicants receive a book of vouchers offering a 50 per cent discount on the cover price of The Times for a year and are entitled to a free three-line advertisement in The Times and a £2 saving on the annual subscription of Sky magazine.

Coupon, page 26

Armouries 'were marked on maps'

By Howard Foster

Irish and English driving licences in a variety of names together with maps allegedly marking armouries were found in a car used by suspected Irish terrorists, Winchester Crown court heard yesterday.

Some of the documents were found hidden in a yellow Datsun car, allegedly driven by the defendants in Wiltshire close to the country home of Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Finbarr Cullen, of Maynooth, Co Kildare, Martina Shanahan, of Rathfarnham, Dublin, and John McCann of Sandymount, Dublin, have denied conspiring to murder Mr King and other people between May 1 and August 31 last year.

Cullen and Shanahan were arrested close to Mr King's home, near Chippenham, and Mr McCann was detained a few hours later at a camp site at Woolsey Hole near by.

Det Sergeant Christopher Keating, a scenes of crime officer, from Swindon, said he was searching the car when he

found the hidden documents. They included driving licences in the names of Martin Ellis, Patrick Kelly and Geoffrey Charles Haydon. In the boot of the car, found at Wells in Somerset after a television appeal, was another driving licence in the name of Yvonne Walsh, the alias, police say, used by Miss Shanahan.

The jury heard that two London maps, also found in the car, appeared to be marked to indicate a school and a barracks which had their own armouries.

Mr Alan Rawley, QC, for the prosecution, read a statement from Mr Haydon in which he said he was an alcoholic who had habitually deposited his driving licence at a variety of premises, including Irish drinking clubs, for a small remuneration. He was now on his eighth licence.

The yellow Datsun had been bought from the Whitechapel car auction in east London in July 1987 by a man with an Irish accent calling himself Pat Kelly.

The trial continues today.

Childhood may be root of high blood pressure

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

High blood pressure, a leading risk factor in heart disease, may have its origins in childhood, according to a study in The Lancet today.

A project funded by the Medical Research Council and the Wellcome Trust studied the blood pressures of more than 4,000 children, aged five to seven years, in nine British towns.

The researchers, from the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, Hampstead, London, believe their findings offer clues to the causes of high blood pressure in adults.

The condition is rare in children and few of those in the study were affected by it. However, the study showed

striking differences in the average blood pressures of children in different towns, reflecting a pattern found in middle-aged men in a previous study.

High blood pressure was more common among men in Dundermine and Carlisle, for example, than in Guildford and Exeter. The researchers cannot yet explain why, though they suspect hereditary factors and diet in childhood.

"Our findings need to be confirmed by further research but our hope is that they will help us develop methods to prevent high blood pressure at an earlier stage of life", Dr Peter Whincup, who led the study, said yesterday.

Getty museum to sell manuscripts

The J Paul Getty Museum in California is to sell eight important ancient manuscripts at Sotheby's London in December. An estimate of £2 million has been put on them.

It is the first time the museum has consigned any of its holdings to auction.

The manuscripts, including the Venerable Bede's *Scientific Works* and part of an English manuscript by St Aldhelm of Malmesbury on virginity, were acquired by the museum in 1983 with the rest of a collection covering the history of European illumination over 12 centuries.

Mr Thomas Kren, the museum's curator of manuscripts, said yesterday that the sale was a sifting exercise; and that although embellished with maps, diagrams and drawings, they were not illuminated, and therefore "outside the scope of our collection".

According to Sotheby's they are "monuments of thousand-year-old scholarship" and are among the oldest books "any museum or collector today is likely to acquire".

Sotheby's overlook its own world record for an item of

nineteenth century furniture in New York on Wednesday when a Louis XV side cabinet fetched \$275,000 (£157,458).

Highly ornate, its special effects including gilt-bronze dolphins and a lavish waterfall scene, it was made by F Links of Paris in the 1890s.

Penny blacks, the first official stamps used in this country, performed best at

Sotheby's successful stamp sale in London yesterday.

A block of six fetched £8,000 more than their upper estimate, at £23,100, while a cover sent from London to Leominster on May 6 1840, the first day such stamps were used, sold for £17,600.

Ties once worn by President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and accompanied by bland messages of good cheer, fetched joint top price at Bonham's the auction on Wednesday. It raised £40,000 for the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund.

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extremely attractive 9.50% on investments over £25,000 with healthy increases on other amounts.

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ways we can help you make the most of your money, by saving for the years ahead. And for the unexpected.

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Nationwide Anglia Building Society, Chesterfield House, Bloomsbury Way, London WC1V 6PW. Further withdrawals in same year subject to 90 days' notice or 90 days' loss of interest on amount withdrawn. Rates may vary. Correct at time of going to press. Interest paid annually. You can withdraw up to £250 in cash per day and £100,000 by cheque. Larger amounts available by cheque in just a few days.

A metal company almost halved its energy bill and saved £2.5 million

A £5.2 million fuel bill in 1982 is big by anyone's standards.

Which is why Inco Alloys Ltd of Hereford, manufacturers of specialised nickel based alloys, decided to make a few changes.

On their largest forging furnace they recycled exhaust gases to pre-heat combustion air cutting gas bills by 40%.

They decentralised their old boiler house. Now, 420 radiant heaters heat the whole factory, all 26 acres of it, and small modular boilers heat the offices.

This alone saved them £160,000 on fuel. They down-manned the boiler house and

reduced maintenance on boilers and distribution pipework.

That saved another £130,000.

All in all, over a 5 year period, Inco Alloys Ltd cut their annual fuel bill by over 40%.

Have you ever thought what a cut in costs like that would do for your competitiveness?

If your company would like to save money, contact your Regional Energy Efficiency Officer.

If you can't find him in the phone book, ring Carole Castle on 01-211 5779 for his number.

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Police hail 19-year term for leader of 'yuppie' rape gang

By David Cross

The leader of a gang of smartly dressed men who toured west London picking young women off the streets and subjecting them to sexual attacks was jailed for 19 years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, one of the longest sentences handed out for rape.

Two other members of the gang were imprisoned for 13 and 12 years. A fourth will be sentenced on Monday.

When the verdicts were handed down by Sir James Miskin, QC, the Recorder of London, the trio were clearly shaken. One had to be helped from the dock.

Det Chief Inspector Stan Harland, who was in charge of the case, said the sentences were justified. "I am very pleased with the jail terms. But when you consider the terrible ordeals these girls were put through — they were treated worse than animals — it could have been longer."

During the trial, Mr James Curtis, for the prosecution, said that the rapists had always been dressed in expensive suits and that their "yuppie" image had put their unwitting targets at ease. One victim, aged 23, told the court: "They looked so respectable you would never believe they were sex attackers."

Their up-market image proved remarkably successful in allaying any fears that the women might have had about

them. During a three-week period in August and September last year, they picked up five women from streets in the Paddington and Marble Arch areas. Three were prostitutes but the other two were women of impeccable character, including a primary school teacher aged 26, Mr Curtis said.

They were threatened with knives and told that they would be killed if they did not submit to the men's advances. Some were robbed of their valuables.

One victim, a young mother from St John's Wood, north London, told the court she had been trying to hail a taxi. When the vehicle drew up alongside her she jumped in, thinking it was a minicab. She was subsequently raped by three of the men.

"Hours later she was found terrified, gibbering and hysterical. There is no suggestion she was a prostitute", Mr Curtis said. "The plan was always the same: to take the girls to Virginia Water in Surrey and rape them as a gang."

One woman managed to escape by jumping from the car but the other four were put through terrible sex ordeals. The gang was led by Maureen Aslam, aged 21, who loathed prostitutes, the court was told. "A prostitute like any other girl is entitled to say no and

not to be gang-raped by calculating criminals", Mr Curtis said. After their ordeals the women were left in the middle of nowhere and forced to find their way home.

Aslam, unemployed, from Biscoe Close, Heston, west London, was jailed for 19 years; Balraj Dass, aged 23, unemployed, of Welton Road, Hounslow, received a 13-year term; and Gurinder Ahluwalia, aged 21, a security guard, of Wheatlands Estate, Heston, was sentenced to 12 years.

Hajinder Dass, aged 20, unemployed, also of the Wheatlands Estate, will be sentenced next week. A fifth member jumped bail.

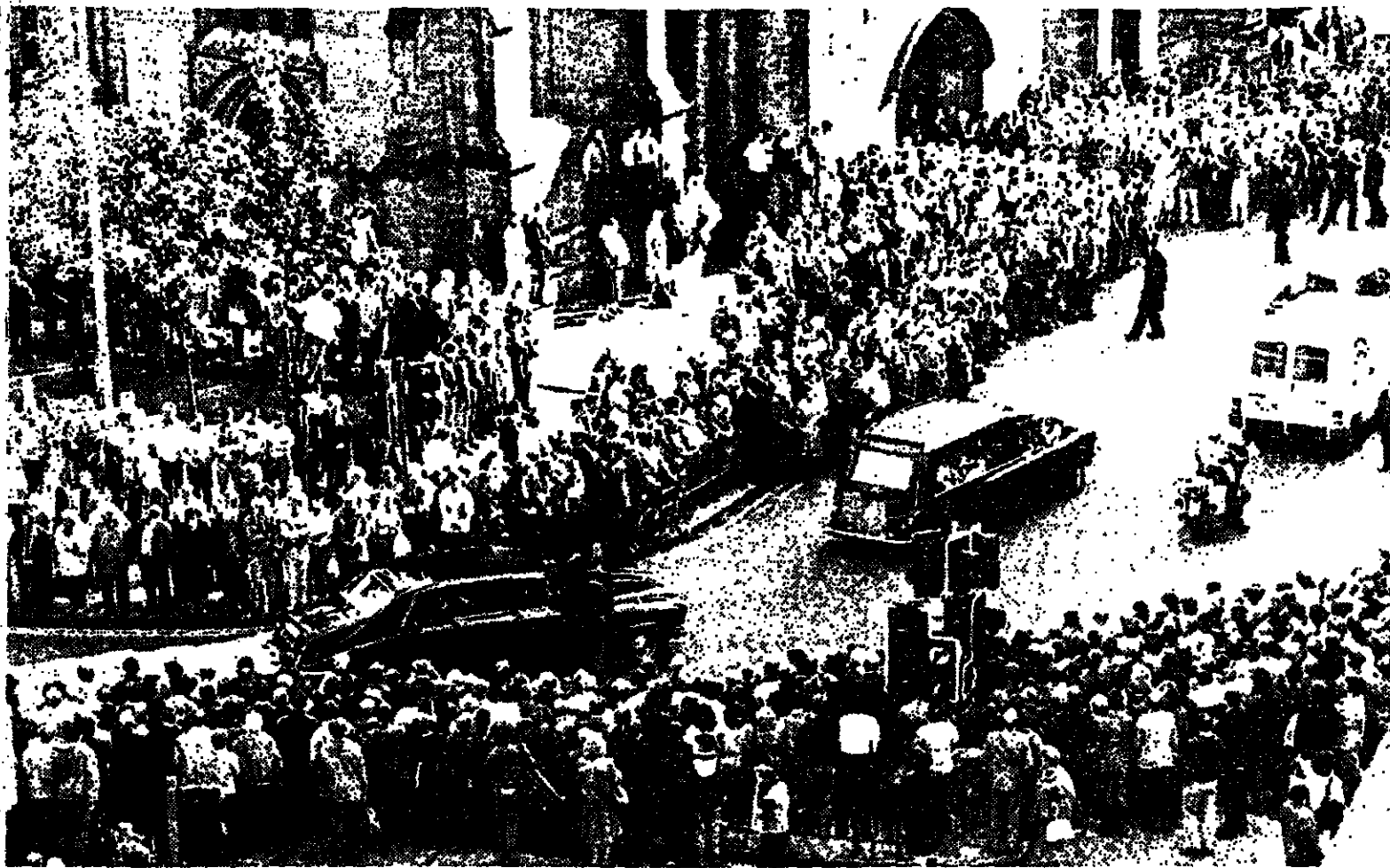
The four men were variously found guilty of rape, conspiracy to rape, abduction with intent to have unlawful sexual intercourse, indecent assault, attempted rape and robbery.

They were arrested after one of the girls took down the number plate of the car the gang was driving.

After the case, Mr Harland said that he would be telling all the women about the verdicts.

"Sentences like these will hopefully make women realize that if they come to court they can ensure the rest of the public will be protected from sex offenders for a very long time".

Tyneside says farewell to 'Wor Jackie'



By Peter Davenport

More than 20,000 fans of Jackie Milburn, the North-east's footballing hero, jammed the streets of Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday to pay a final tribute to his funeral. In an area renowned for its appreciation of sporting personalities, it was a remarkable gesture for "Wor Jackie", who last played more than three decades ago. Traffic came to a halt outside St Nicholas' Cathedral,

where the Rev Philip Bennison, the vicar from Mr Milburn's home town of Ashington, Northumberland, told the congregation of more than 1,000, including many past and present footballers: "Jackie has gone to play in heaven's first team". Mr Milburn, who died at the weekend of cancer aged 64, first played for Newcastle United in 1943 after turning up for a trial at St James' Park with boots wrapped in brown paper. He won the admiration of thousands in the heyday

of North-east football but remained appreciated by generations too young ever to see him play. He was a Freeman of the City of Newcastle and during his career as centre forward in the familiar black-and-white striped shirt, Mr Milburn scored 238 goals in 492 games. His international career was limited to 13 England caps but he scored 10 goals. Yesterday, young fans wore black and pensioners who saw him play put on their old black and white club scarves and rosettes. Mrs

Gladys Eals, from Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, stood outside the church holding a treasured ticket for the 1951 Cup Final, when Mr Milburn scored the two winning goals against Sir Stanley Matthews's Blackpool. Bobby and Jackie Charlton, the former England internationals, cousins of Mr Milburn from the same small town, attended the service. In recent years Mr Milburn worked as a sports journalist. His ashes will be scattered at St James' Park.

Probation officers opposed to tagging

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Electronic tagging was opposed yesterday at the conference of the National Association of Probation Officers.

Administering the tagging would be unacceptable to probation staff, Mr Fred Pickstone, the association's chairman, said in Eastbourne. It would involve an unacceptable shift from supervision to coercion.

His stand follows an announcement by Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, of experiments in electronic monitoring of people on bail.

A private company will supervise the "electronic ball and chain", Mr Pickstone told the conference. "We oppose that because it is the first step towards the privatization of punishment."

Mr Hurd had said that a change in the law would be needed to provide for convicted offenders to wear electronic tags.

Mr Pickstone accused ministers of seeking to move the axis of the probation service

away from supervision and befriending towards control and surveillance. "We cannot let this happen", he said.

He added that Home Office ministers were finding unmanageable the consequences of the Government's economic strategy, which had created a reservoir of poor long-term unemployed.

The response of ministers had been to produce gimmicks and palliatives such as electronic surveillance and curfews. "They will not eradicate or contain the problems of the have-nots", he said.

Probation officers were not to blame for the rise in crime, for prison overcrowding, for remands in custody, and for recidivism, "as many in the Home Office would have us believe".

Mr Pickstone blamed high crime on the failure of policing policies. The prison building programme had failed to meet the demands created by an over-emphasis on a punitive response to crime.

Anger at lack of action on youth alcohol abuse

By Ian Smith

The Government was accused yesterday of dragging its heels over plans to stem the growing tide of alcohol abuse among the young.

At a conference in Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, yesterday, Lady Masham of Ilion, who chairs a Home Office working group on young people and alcohol, said government ministers had expressed considerable concern over the problem but nothing had been done.

She told the conference, organized by the Northern Group of Councils on Alcohol, that the working group was becoming increasingly angry that its sweeping recommendations, aimed at stopping confrontations between drunken hooligans and police officers, had not been implemented.

The group, made up of crime prevention groups, teachers, senior probation officers, brewers and youth workers, wants tax increases on stronger beers and ciders, funding for an ethnic minority alcohol counselling service, better social facilities for the young and lessons on the dangers of alcohol.

The group first expressed its disquiet in July. If nothing has been done by the time it meets again early next year, it may lodge a formal protest.

Weekend food prices

Steak and beef dearer as EEC unfolds plan

Steak and roast beef will go up by 15 per cent, according to EEC farm proposals unveiled this week. Normally price increases on beef amount to less than 10p on an average 3 lb roasting joint but if the new policy comes into operation the difference could be about £1.11 on the same joint.

This week topside and silverside are up 3p a lb to an average £2.50. Rump steak is up 2p to £3.42.

Stewing beef and braising steak are the best value as prices are stable and there are some good offers at supermarkets.

Asda has stewing steaks at £1.29 a lb, and Tesco at £1.39 instead of the usual £1.69.

Braising or chuck steak is down by 20p a lb at Sainsbury's. Casserole steak is more costly at about £2.44. Sainsbury's rib of beef is down to £1.78 a lb. Home-produced lamb prices are usually stable, with the exception of leg, which is up 2p a lb in most areas. Loin and best end chops are the best value at an average £2.08 a lb

and £1.84 respectively. Tesco is offering loin chops at a bargain price of £1.69 a lb. Neck fillets are about £1.72 and whole shoulder is an average 99p.

Good poultry offers include Asda frozen chickens of 2/24 lb at 99p each and 2 lb 6 oz to 2 lb 10 oz birds at £1.12 each.

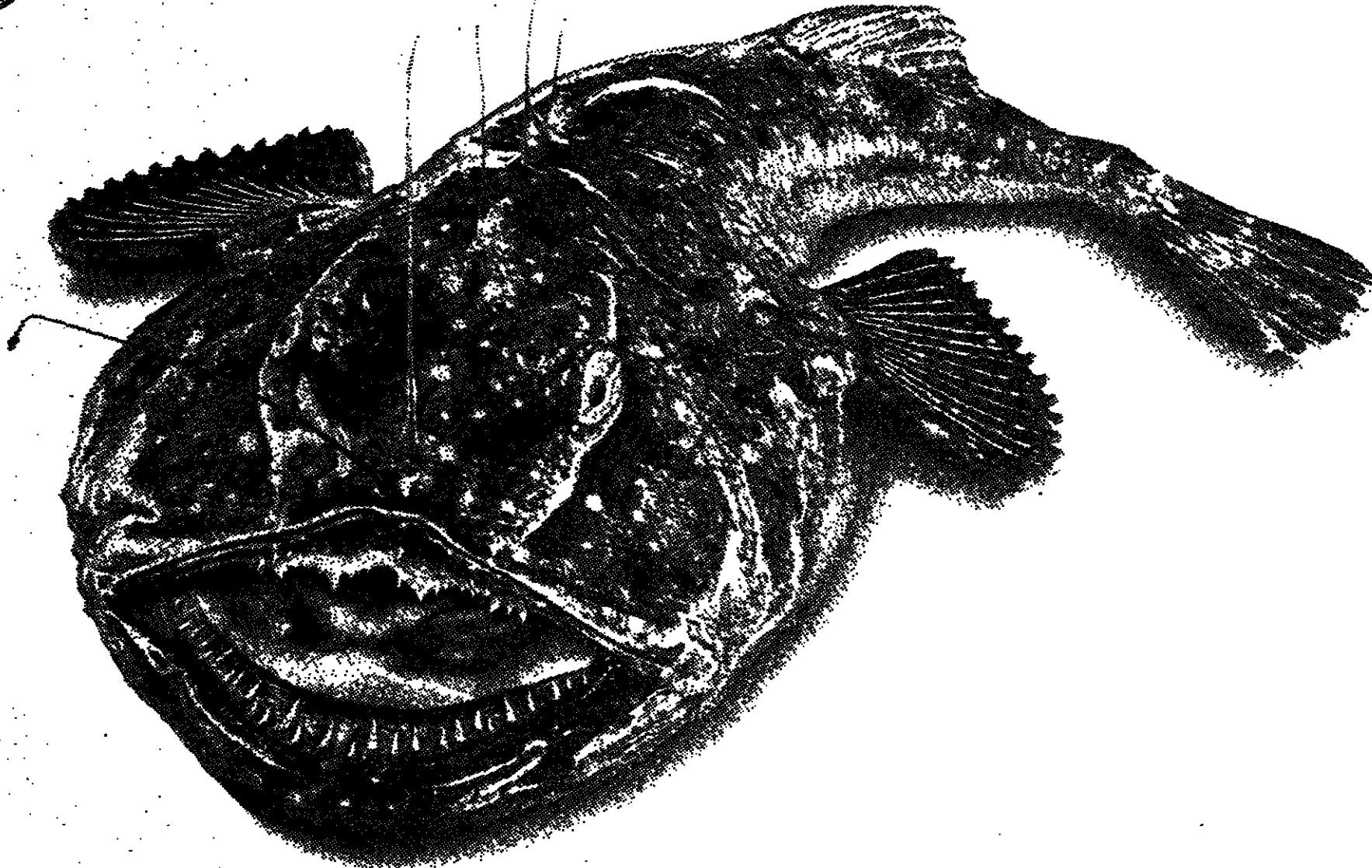
Cox's apples at 35p to 50p a lb are probably the best commercially grown British variety. Worcester's are near the end of their season but Katys are still available from 28p a lb. Grapes from Italy, Greece and Spain are good value at 40p to 80p a lb, as are kiwi fruit at 14p to 24p each. Pineapples are from 50p to £2.

Supplies of English and Jersey courgettes are nearly over but there are imports from Spain and France at 45p to 70p a lb. Calabrese broccoli at 40p to 80p is good quality.

Cucumbers at 30p to 60p each, round lettuce at 18p to 28p each, iceberg at 40p to 75p each and red varieties at 40p to 75p each are plentiful.



PHILIPS



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Beautifully fresh fish after five days. Could your present fridge offer such a guarantee? Or the promise that fillets of beef will still be succulently fresh after six days?

The secret of these extended storage times lies in the special 0°C compartment, as can be found only in the new revolutionary all frost free Philips ARG 610 fridge freezer.

Philips, recognising that the ideal storage temperature for meat and fish is 0°C (a temperature not available in conventional fridges), developed the frost free system for fridge and freezer. In storing fish and meat at this 0°C chill temperature, bacterial growth is slowed down dramatically.

Two thermostats also constantly regulate the temperatures inside the fridge and freezer.

They provide a return to the ideal temperature up

to three times quicker than normal after the door has been opened. So milk and cheese etc. stay fresher, longer.

Another advantage with the Philips frost free system is that it freezes food much faster — retaining more of its nutritional value. And, as the name suggests, it is so efficient that defrosting is defunct. The only ice in this freezer are the cubes for your gin and tonic.

And, for a single payment of £10 when you buy the appliance, you can enjoy a ten-year Lifetime Parts Guarantee to assure the future of your fridge freezer into the bargain.

The new frost free fridge freezer from Philips. Guaranteed to keep your fresh meat and fresh fish in brill condition long after conventional fridge freezers have started to flounder.



THE PHILIPS FROST FREE FRIDGE FREEZER. ITS FUTURE'S GUARANTEED.

AVAILABLE FROM CURRY'S, KETTS, E. R. LEES, HOUSE OF FRASER, JOHN LEWIS, ALLDERS, MILLER BROTHERS, TOWER RADIO, SELECTED ELECTRICITY BOARDS AND YOUR LOCAL INDEPENDENT DEALER

CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE

Ecstatic Tories cheer extra £98m for nurses

Conservative representatives cheered and applauded as Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, told them that the Government would provide another £98 million next week to complete "the full and final funding" of the nurses' pay award.

He told the conference at Brighton, to more applause, that it looked as though the nurses and midwives would have their money by Christmas.

They had given them the biggest ever pay rise in the history of the National Health Service (applause).

"Labour and trade union politicians have been deliberately misleading nurses and the public, making mischief with the health service and with the nurses, for their own party political ends (applause).

"So let me put the record straight because we are not going to take lectures from socialists about the pay and effort of nurses after all the effort ministers have put in in recent years to raise that pay and status."

They had spent two-and-a-half years negotiating a new career ladder with unions. Both sides had signed; that had been sent to the review body to recommend the salary range and then £800 million extra for this year alone to meet the resulting bill.

"Since then, Robin Cook (his Labour opposite number), Conso, Nuppe and the whole stage army have been desperately looking for the opportunity to make mischief out of this and

HEALTH

trying to manufacture a dispute over that deal.

"Sorting out new individual pay grades for half a million people takes time, but it would have been quicker if the unions hadn't been dragging their feet the whole time."

"While they have been trying to go back and change their agreement, we have been getting on with the job. We will deliver on every nurse and midwife the new pay and career structure exactly as we promised in April" (applause).

The provision of another £98 million to meet the final figures from the pay award would complete the full and final funding of the award. It would be based on the health regions' own returns.

"They, unlike Robin Cook, know the result of the government exercise and what is needed to fund it."

They had not given the money because of union publicity stunts. He had taken no notice of walkouts, "demos", placards and traditional Cobden picket lines. It had been given because a Conservative Government thought that they, as a profession, were worth every penny.

"A lasting message for the nurses and midwives: it is not the unions who have got the money. It's not Labour who have got you more money. It is this Conservative Government that has worked for years to raise the pay and status of nurses, just as we have pumped resources into the NHS as a whole."

Early in his speech, he emphasized the Government's, and his personal, commitment to the NHS.

He attacked Mr Cook, who had said that he would not pay his community charge in Scotland. "I am not going to take lectures on how to spend, responsibly, £24 billion of taxpayers' money, from a biased agitator, who refuses to pay his own lawful bills for local government services", Mr Clarke said.

The NHS was being reviewed, and the Government would soon bring before Parliament a White Paper with detailed proposals for reform of the NHS.

"Certain principles are already clear. We have never had the slightest intention of privatizing the health service, but we will be spreading the best qualities of the enterprise economy more widely throughout the NHS. It is not a business, but it has to be more businesslike."

The public sector had to match the private in efficiency, customer service, good standards, good management and clear decision-taking.

Mrs Wendy Mitchell, Conservative National Women's Committee, had moved a motion, later carried, calling for NHS reforms to deliver constantly improving health care for all, while making sure that the health authorities met their responsibilities in full.

She said that accusations that the Government was not caring about the health service were nonsense.

The same principles of reward for initiative and responsibility which had been applied to nurses' pay should be applied right across the health service. The way to better patient care was more effective and sensitive management, properly trained in the latest techniques.

Miss Anna Robertson, a nurse from Bournemouth, appealed to Mr Clarke to "be compassionate and give more funds to a worthwhile service which we rely on at some time in our lives".

More money would mean that fewer nurses would leave the health service because of the low wages, staff shortages and bad working conditions. No one should expect four nurses to look after 28 mentally ill patients.

Sweeping reforms were needed in care for the mentally ill and the elderly, including more specialized training for nurses, whatever their grade.

"Edwina, instead of criticizing northerners for consuming too much fish-and-chips, black pudding and beer, you ought to concentrate on serving the dedicated, loyal nurses who work in our hospitals (applause).

"Don't lecture the elderly on keeping warm. All the hats and gloves in the world will not prevent hypothermia."

"What saves lives is a 100 per cent efficient health service. That means more funds. The NHS is the only system of health for millions of people to turn to."

"Prime Minister, you have said time and time again that the health service is safe in our hands - well prove it" (applause).

Dr Clive Froggatt, Cheltenham, said that the Government's record in improving standards in the NHS was second to none.

The principles of initiative and independence that had produced the Government's economic success should be applied to the health service.

In the NHS responsibility should be devolved from the Department of Health to district health authorities. Local hospitals should be given the freedom to respond to the demands of local people. Health authorities should be allowed to co-operate fully with other providers of health care in any way they saw fit.

Mr Michael Hirst, Strathkelvin, criticized restrictive practices in the health service. Expensive pieces of equipment were there to be used as efficiently as possible. Spare capacity should be shared with the private sector.

What was wrong with operations at anti-social times of day? Surely anyone on the waiting list would welcome an operation at any time. Whatever the reasons, it was unacceptable for any health authority to ask consultants to play golf instead of caring for people. That seemed a manifestly bad use of resources.

It was essential consistently to seek best value for money. The private sector in partnership with the health service had much to offer in providing effective, efficient care.

Mr Kenneth Clarke making a point during his speech yesterday (Photograph: Tim Bishop)



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'Judas' Heath is greeted with cheers and boos

Mr Edward Heath, former Prime Minister, was greeted with placards saying "Judas Heath" when he walked to the rostrum during the debate on foreign affairs, but he left to prolonged applause after declaring that Britain's future lay in a united European Community.

He said that in 1985 Mrs Thatcher had signed the Single Act, which she had helped to negotiate.

"But it is not just a single market, let us make no mistake about that. It is not a question of having a free trade area. It is a single market also concerned with common currency, with a common monetary system" (shouts of dissent).

Those were among the things that had been signed in the Single Act and that were now being worked on. That was a big move towards unity of Europe in every way (cries of No, and some booing). Yet it was the British Prime Minister and ministers, with the ministers of other countries in the Community, who took decisions, not the Commission.

Under the treaty already signed, they were committed among other things to common commercial negotiation.

If the question of terrorism and drugs was to be dealt with, it had to be done by the nations of Europe working closely together. That was what was wanted, and that was what the leaders had agreed upon.

"We are advancing the Community very fast, and the rest of the Community is going ahead with us, or without us. That is the fact of the case and that is the choice which faces Britain as it has done since 1950."

"We lost 22 years then because the Labour Government missed that opportunity. We cannot miss another opportunity today."

"Already France and Germany are moving towards their own defence arrangements inside Nato. We ought to be with them and not left outside. That is the whole purpose of working together in the Community."

Churchill's vision in seeing a united Europe had been maintained in the Conservative Party and among its leaders.

"That is where the future lies for us and for Britain. Let us carry ahead that vision and we shall be successful."

Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP for Thanet South, was applauded both when he paid tribute to the past services rendered by Mr Heath and when he criticized his policies.

Mr Aitken said that the Government's proposals to introduce top-up loans in addition to student grants will be published before Christmas. Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the conference.

He said that top-up loans would help all students, including those who received no grant and those whose parents could not or did not pay their share.

"Young people know perfectly well that higher education means higher salaries and better jobs."

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Lining himself up with Mrs Thatcher rather than with M. Jacques Delors, the Commission president, who is seeking to develop a raft of social welfare legislation on workers' rights to accompany the single European market in 1992, Mr Brittan said that Europe must be liberal and not protectionist.

But regulation and intervention would still be necessary to protect the consumer and to ensure genuine competition.

"We joined the Community precisely because we decided that we would be stronger as a country if some decisions were taken on a European basis."

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, outlined a classless system of voluntary service last night in which everyone from dukes to dustmen had a role to play in promoting responsible citizenship in the community.

He told the annual dinner of the Tory Reform Group that industry should involve all their workforce rather than an élite of senior people at headquarters promoting wider "voluntary" community service and extra paid holiday to allow staff to do public service.

He criticized the idea of public service as a duty of the state or of returning to the state of noblesse oblige.

THE EEC

Heath to party and country and when he added: "But I have to say that I felt, in part of his speech, Ted spoke with a misguided voice that misjudged the mood of our conference."

"From his interpretation of the Single European Act and vision of Europe, I felt he was speaking, not on behalf of today's practical forward-looking Britain, but on behalf of one rather isolated pedlar of Euro-dreams from Broadstairs les Deux-Eglises."

"The fundamental problem with the Heath-Delors school of political criticism is that deep down they want to resurrect the European version of the same old corporatist central state machinery which failed our country in the 1970s and I think we could call it the unacceptable face of conservatism" (applause).

No member of their party, starting with the Prime Minister, should ever feel a need to apologize for fighting for Britain's national interest in Europe (applause).

"Little Englandism was a virtually extinct species in the modern Conservative Party. They were all Europeans now."

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, said that he had worked with Mr Heath to steer Britain's entry into the European Community through Parliament.

He told Mr Heath: "I did it, as you did, from a conviction that where our nation's interest lies - and the nation owes you a great debt of gratitude."

"Three years ago Margaret Thatcher and I negotiated the most significant changes yet made in the way the European Community works. We committed it to Parliament and the country with the same conviction and the same commitment you brought to bear 15 years ago."

"Today, as then, we have to use our judgement in the interests of the British people to whether it is the right time to join the European Monetary Union and the appropriate pace and nature of institutional change."

"I made some of those judgments as a member of Ted Heath's Government and I make them today as a member of Margaret Thatcher's. I think we are getting them right."

The fringe Brittan sets out his plan

The former Secretary of State for Trade, Mr Leon Brittan, yesterday signalled his intentions as Britain's new EEC Commissioner, saying that there could be no question of "surrendering Britain's national identity" but urging Conservatives to accept that EEC institutions must have a growing role (Robin Oakley writes).

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He criticized the idea of public service as a duty of the state or of returning to the state of noblesse oblige.

Brighton comes under fire

COUNCILS

Brighton's Labour council came under strong attack from both platform and floor at the conference yesterday during a debate on local government, after Tuesday's booming by representatives of the mayor's welcoming speech.

Mr John Gummer, Minister of State for the Environment, won a standing ovation after saying that the Conservative Party had no lessons to learn from the worst run local council on the south coast.

"Brighton council had to be rate-capped it was so spend-thrift. They saddled the old and the poor with rate bills that hurt to pay."

He urged the mayor, Mrs Patricia Hawkes, to call on her council to stop spending £100,000 on a crèche for 20 council employees, to cut £70,000 spent on a "police snooking" committee and to ditch the £27,000 spent every year on the women's committee.

"Yes, Brighton could do a lot with those savings to help the poor, the vulnerable and the unemployed. But they will not do that until they are accountable to the voters; accountability would come with the community charge."

Mr Richard Barker, North East Leeds, successfully proposed the motion welcoming Government initiatives aimed at making local government more effective, efficient and accountable to the ratepayers.

Mr Michael Lard, Brighton, said: "The shame of the Labour mayor using her office to score political points is typical of a Labour council that has made Brighton a nuclear-free zone and twinned it with an obscure island off an obscure coastline in Nicaragua."

"Above all, they have not taken to task their fellow councillors, who said within days of the Brighton bombing that (it) was a justified act of war."

There were many authorities not in favour of the community charge being implemented until a campaign of education had been mounted to inform the public and counter the alarm and despondency created by the Labour Party.

"The buck stops with you, minister. Please remember that it starts with me and people like us in the hall who have to knock on doors and sell the policy."

Business today

The conference ends this afternoon with Mrs Thatcher's speech. Earlier, there will be a debate on the contribution of small businesses to the economy, a subject chosen by representatives.

There will also be a debate on party policy and organization.

Doctors may become health 'brokers' in reformed NHS

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

A sweeping overhaul of the National Health Service in which family doctors become "health brokers" shopping around for the best treatment for their patients in the public and private sectors was signalled yesterday by Mr Kenneth Clarke.

In the most detailed and authoritative insight yet into the progress of the health review being chaired by the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Health made clear that GPs would have a pivotal role in the planned reforms and promised a White Paper soon.

They would be able to choose whatever hospital they judged best for their patients and money would flow from the patient to the hospital, not the other way round.

No longer would the most efficient and hard-working hospital doctors face the frustration of having to curtail their activities because they had exceeded a fixed budget.

Health managers, meanwhile, would be free to buy some services from the private sector so long as they bargained hard and paid as little as possible.

Doctors would be aided in their new tasks by being given the information they needed to take their share of new responsibilities for how money was spent in the NHS, Mr Clarke said.

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In remarks intended to emphasize his commitment to the NHS and dispel the impression left by his predecessor, Mr John Moore, of ministerial disengagement with the underlying philosophy of the service, Mr Clarke said that there was never the slightest intention of privatizing the service.

"But we will be spreading the benefits of the enterprise economy more widely throughout it."

Setting out his vision of a better managed, decentralized service more responsive to consumers and collaborating with the private sector, Mr Clarke said that the old arguments about the virtues of public versus private provision were totally irrelevant.

"In future, we are going to have a mixed economy in health. We want the patient to choose the GP he thinks is best for him, and let him want."

"And we want the GP to choose whatever hospital he judges best for his patients. Their choices must influence where the growing sums of money go."

"The better the GP and the better the hospital, the more patients and income they should be able to attract."

"And the less good should have the real spur of competition to encourage them to perform as well as best."

Mr Clarke declined to expand on his remarks, but it is understood that the Treasury will need convincing that the plan will not mean a demand-led service in which costs soar.

It is not yet clear how the Government will proceed, but a series of pilot schemes to test the practicality of the option seems the most likely avenue.

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Top-up loans for students

A White Paper setting out the Government's proposals to introduce top-up loans in addition to student grants will be published before Christmas. Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the conference.

He said that top-up loans would help all students, including those who received no grant and those whose parents could not or did not pay their share.

"Young people know perfectly well that higher education means higher salaries and better jobs."

"We believe it right that those who benefit from these advantages should begin to make some contribution to their own upkeep."

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Mr Brittan said: "Our destiny is in Europe, as part of the Community. The fact that Britain has been practical in its actions

The MOTOR-CAR of TOMORROW



A motor car of the future shown in cut-away section. In years to come, motoring will be an effortless pleasure thanks to 'scientific streamlining' and 'space age' engineering.

Back in 1981, our designers had a vision of the car of the future.

A car which would boast an array of features straight from the pages of a 1950s' science fiction annual.

Seven years on, the future has become the present. And we have built that car. The new Vauxhall Cavalier.

IN THE BEGINNING.

We began by utilising the most sophisticated technological hardware we could lay our hands on.

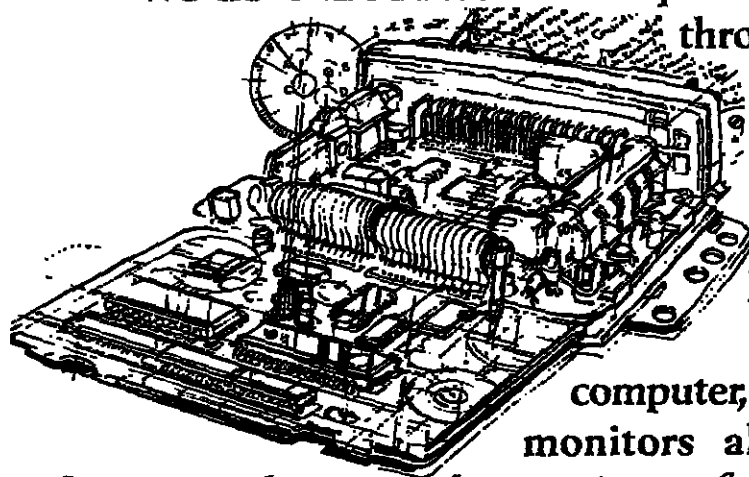
The Cray Supercomputer, the same computer that helped perfect the Airbus and guide 'Stars and Stripes' to victory in the 1987 America's Cup.

When we designed the body of the Cavalier, we asked the computer to solve 4.8 million separate, complex equations. It set about the task at the rate of 11,429 per second.

And we finished with a body whose drag co-efficient of a mere 0.29 is unbeatable in its class.

THE BREAKTHROUGHS.

We have modified and improved the Cavalier engines throughout the range.



Nowhere more so than on the 2.0 litre fuel-injected model, where we have installed the Bosch ML4 Motronic Control system.

Using an on-board micro-computer, it continually analyses and monitors all of the engine's vital functions, keeping the car in perfect tune, all of the time.

Remarkably, this allows the Cavalier to marry miserly fuel consumption with astounding performance.

The SRi for example can go from 0-62 mph in 9.5 seconds, has a top speed of 128 mph yet still manages to squeeze out 47 mpg at a steady 56 mph.

Allied to this, servicing times are lower than its major rivals.

The 1.6 for example needs only 5.6 hours of routine maintenance over a 36,000 mile or 2 year period (whichever comes first).

And in these environmentally aware days all Cavaliers are capable of running on both unleaded, and leaded fuel.

TRANSMISSION.

Should you choose a manual car, every model comes with a 5-speed gearbox as standard.

And for the 4-speed automatic we have developed our most advanced transmission system ever.

At the touch of a button you can completely change the character of the car.

The 'Winter' setting for instance is designed to provide smoother and safer starts in snow and ice.

It automatically pulls away in 3rd gear, which helps eliminate wheelspin.

'Economy' will give you the most fuel-efficient ride.

And 'Power' allows the engine to rev higher in each gear giving you really punchy acceleration.

FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE.

The new Cavalier range even has a four-wheel drive model.

The benefit of four-wheel drive is greater traction. The beauty of our system is that it decides exactly how much you need.

Take a run at a steep hill covered in ice or snow and you get power to all four wheels.

Brake hard and it automatically disengages from 4WD to 2WD.

This gives you the advantage of maximum stability, even under extreme braking conditions.

ROADHOLDING.

We have fine-tuned the suspension system on all our models, making the new Cavalier handle even better than its predecessor.

And for the 4WD model, we've also developed a new independent rear suspension unit.

Based on the widely acclaimed Advanced Chassis Technology used in the Carlton and Senator, the new system for the Cavalier will give you superb roadholding in all conditions.

In an emergency, its greater stability will help steer you in a straight line.

We complement this system with ABS as an option on every model, including the 1.4.

CREATURE COMFORTS.

In the new Cavalier, you'll be as comfortable behind the wheel as the car is on the road.

We've improved the design and appearance of the instrument panel.

The Hatchback boasts more leg-room than its competitors, and both Saloon and Hatch also have a larger boot with a more convenient low loading height.

Electric windows, where fitted, are equipped with an anti-pinch sensor which actually retracts the window at the slightest resistance, thus preventing even the slightest of fingers from being trapped.

There is a new ventilation system which will defrost the entire windscreen quicker than any of its rivals. Even at -20°C.

All models from L upwards are fitted with a sunroof and a powerful six-speaker security-coded stereo system.

And on 2.0 litre models we've included power steering and disc brakes all-round as standard.

SECURITY.

Should this make the Cavalier just a little too desirable for its own good, we've designed Deadlocks, a revolutionary new central locking system for the L model upwards.

This automatically disconnects the locking buttons, which in turn keeps the doors locked even from the inside should the windows be smashed.

THE RESULT.

We have created the most advanced car in its class on the road today.

But however much we blind you with science and statistics, the only way you can truly experience the new Cavalier is to test drive one yourself.

For its story is one that cannot be told using words alone. For more information ring 0800 555 000.

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VAUXHALL IS BACKED BY THE WORLDWIDE RESOURCES OF GENERAL MOTORS. CAVALIER PRICES START AT £7,889. CAR SHOWN IN MAIN PICTURE: CAVALIER 2.0i CD SALOON. PRICE £12,394 CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDES CAR TAX AND VAT BUT EXCLUDES DELIVERY, NUMBER PLATES.

THE TIMES

WHO SAID TOMORROW NEVER COMES?

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AND METALLIC PAINT SHOWN. DOT FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: CAVALIER 2.0 SRi MPG (LITRES/100KM), URBAN CYCLE 28.0 (10.1), CONSTANT 56 MPH 47.1 (6.0) AND CONSTANT 75 MPH 38.2 (7.4). LOAD CAPACITY CALCULATED USING THE VDA METHOD. ALL OTHER FIGURES MANUFACTURER'S DATA.

Countdown to 1992

Britain set to resist proposed EEC-wide company legislation

From Richard Owea, Brussels

With the debate on 1992 and the loss of national sovereignty gathering pace in the run-up to the next EEC summit meeting in Rhodes, Britain is heading for a clash with its European partners over attempts by the European Commission to introduce an EEC-wide company law.

This would lay down harmonized conditions of employment, worker participation in industry, and possibly common company tax rules.

The issue comes to a head today in Luxembourg, where EEC trade ministers meet Lord Cockfield, the Commissioner for the Internal Market, to consider the "social dimension" of 1992, a concept which Mrs Thatcher is fiercely resisting.

A Commission spokesman said yesterday that an EEC company statute would provide "a modern approach for employer-worker relations throughout the EEC".

Mr Francis Maude, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Trade and Industry, is reported to be under instructions to block the EEC move at today's meeting.

But sources said Lord Cockfield, who has been dismissed as Britain's senior EEC Commissioner, was in no mood to give way in his final month in office.

The Commission is accused by Britain of trying to steamroller the measure through despite British objections. In a consultative document issued this summer, the Commission listed three options: a voluntary co-ordination of company law; new EEC rules to be superimposed on existing national legislation; or compulsory harmonization, including worker representatives on company boards.

If the present consultations engender enough support, the Commission will draft a directive. But British officials complain that the Commission

document fails to ask whether an EEC company law is necessary in the first place. The Commission has given EEC governments, companies and trade unions until the end of the year to respond.

The EEC is financially buoyant at the moment, partly because of farm reforms insisted on by Mrs Thatcher.

This week Mr Henning Christophersen, the Budget Commissioner, told the European Parliament that the EEC had this year saved £1.5 billion, partly because of lower export subsidies and partly because West European economies were thriving. But paradoxically, the fact that the

Luxembourg - Mr Theodoros Pangalos, the Greek Minister for EEC affairs, yesterday sought to reassure developing nations that the creation of a single European market by 1992 will not harm their trading interests (Jonathan Braude writes).

Speaking on behalf of the EEC at the start of talks with 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries on a new Lomé Convention, he said that a Europe without internal frontiers to trade would offer new markets for their exports. The convention governing trade and aid has to be renewed in 1990.

EEC is at last on an even keel has not led to a reduction in frictions over future European policy. "On the contrary," one diplomat said, "EEC leaders can turn their full attention to the future shape of post-1992 Europe."

Mrs Thatcher has made known her deep displeasure over the proposed "social dimension", particularly to M Jacques Delors, the President of the European Commission, Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister and current EEC President, and Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, who takes over the EEC chair in

January. M Delors remains adamant that 1992 must take into account workers' rights.

The Commission fears that once internal barriers have tumbled and the EEC is a single market, companies based in Northern Europe could move their operations South to take advantage of cheaper labour and looser regulations. This has spawned a new EEC jargon phrase, "social dumping".

Britain objects to EEC-wide social legislation and also fears that company tax harmonization could lead to a flight of capital. The Commission's consultative document envisages that tax would be collected "in the country where the profits were made", but British officials regard this undertaking "as flimsy".

One attraction for Britain of an EEC company law is that it could also harmonize national rules on company takeovers. Officials said that while harmonizing corporate taxes was a long way off, the EEC was still pursuing the harmonization of VAT despite British objections.

Ben lifted: Israeli diplomats in Brussels yesterday welcomed a decision by the European Parliament to lift its ban on three new trade and finance agreements between Israel and the EEC.

The Parliament had twice withheld approval this year, partly because of Israeli actions in the occupied territories in response to the Palestinian uprising, and partly because of Israeli obstruction of Palestinian exports to Europe.

This week, however, Israel agreed to allow Arab farmers on the West Bank and Gaza to ship their goods to the EEC without going through Israeli state-run export agencies. The compromise means not only that a £45 million EEC loan to Israel can go ahead, but also that Israeli exports to Europe of fruit, flowers and vegetables, can resume.

Details have been released about the shooting dead of a Briton with dual Australian nationality, David Blenkinsopp, by an Indonesian policeman in August, and the wounding of his pregnant fiancée, Miss Joanne Mist, from New Malden, Surrey.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, said one of the two being held in custody over the incident is a police sergeant Jafar, and the other is thought to be a Mr Malik, who is said to have contributed to the incident by telling the pair they were suspected of being spies.

Miss Mist, in her statement to

Altar of human sacrifice uncovered



Archaeologists inspecting an ancient monolith, used in the Aztec ceremony of human sacrifice and discovered in Mexico City during restoration work on the patio of a 16th-century building. The building, opposite the National Palace in the city centre, was the residence of the Spanish archbishop in the early days of the conquest.

Briton describes Indonesia shootings

From A Correspondent
Jakarta

Details have been released about the shooting dead of a Briton with dual Australian nationality, David Blenkinsopp, by an Indonesian policeman in August, and the wounding of his pregnant fiancée, Miss Joanne Mist, from New Malden, Surrey.

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David tried to explain that he would drop them off there... David did not go to attack the policeman before the shooting.

But the policeman shot him in the arm and then immediately shot her, then four months pregnant, in the stomach, she added. "When David realized I'd been shot," she said, "he moved towards the policeman. I was looking down at my wounds and when I looked up he'd gone." One way or another Mr Blenkinsopp had fallen overboard.

The three took her to hospital in a small town near where their journey had begun. Miss Mist is now physically fully recovered and is expecting the baby early next year.

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Seven miners die in pit blaze

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Seven South African miners have been killed in an underground fire at the world's deepest gold mine.

The miners died when an electrical substation caught fire 9,000ft underground at the Western Deep Levels gold mine, about 30 miles west of Johannesburg. A spokesman for the owners, Anglo American Corporation, said rescue teams were still searching for at least one miner.

Times on sale

Moscow (Reuters) - Western newspapers, including The Times, which are sold only at hotels, used mainly by foreigners, will soon be generally available at Soviet news stands for the first time since the 1920s.

Swiss relent

Geneva (AP) - The West German actress Nastassja Kinski and her family have been allowed to live in Friebourg canton in Switzerland, although Geneva authorities earlier this year denied their request for a residence permit.

No lessons

Colombo - Because of student unrest the University of Colombo has been closed for a month and three others until the end of the year. All Sri Lankan schools will remain shut until October 25.

Illegal entry

Bangkok (AFP) - Thai immigration authorities have arrested 20 Burmese nationals on charges of illegally entering Thailand.

Officials held

Bonn (Reuters) - Two West German Research Ministry officials are being held on suspicion of embezzling almost DM5 million (£1.6 million) in ministry funds.

Park fire

Sydney (Reuters) - About 250 schoolchildren were evacuated from Sydney's Royal National Park, where a fire has been raging out of control for 24 hours.

Moi consolidates his power as party marks 'footsteps' era

From Andrew Buckoke, Nairobi

Kenya this week celebrates the tenth anniversary of the *nyayo* era - a word that means footsteps and refers to President Moi's declared aim to continue the policies of Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's first President, on whose death Mr Moi came to power.

In many respects President Moi has exceeded Kenyatta's dominance.

Few doubt whose hand it is that projects above Mount Kenya, a white sceptre on the million-dollar monument that has appeared in Nairobi's central park.

The last two years have seen an unprecedented consolidation of power in the President's hands. Constitutional amendments rushed through Parliament mean that he can dismiss judges or the Attorney General or Auditor-General at will.

The general elections earlier this year saw the defeat - often under suspicious circumstances - of the few MPs prepared to criticize the Government.

President Moi has declared that the sole ruling party, KANU, is supreme over Parliament, the judiciary and all other institutions.

The KANU elections and conference at the end of last month took only a week, compared with two months in 1984. The result was a clean sweep of even the mildest critics.

When Dr David Gitari, Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of Mount Kenya East, suggested that there should have been more discussion and described the party as a rubber stamp, he was joining a growing trend of criticism of the Government by Anglican

and Catholic bishops and other clergy. They are almost the only people who now dare publicly criticize the Government, but there are signs that even this may not be long tolerated.

Bishop Gitari's remarks drew an angry response from senior politicians, with Mr Moses Mudavadi, the KANU secretary-general and a mainstay of the freedom of worship might have to be curtailed if such criticisms persisted.

President Moi suggested last weekend that this was going too far by declaring his determination to uphold the freedom of worship enshrined in the Constitution.

Government action against the churches remains a possibility, however.

Only two months ago Mr Bedan Mbugua, editor of the now banned church magazine *Beyond*, was sentenced to nine months in jail for a technical offence. It is generally believed that his real crime was to have published detailed allegations about rigging in the last general elections. Bishop Gitari alleged that there was also rigging in some districts in the recent party elections.

Vice-President Josephat Karanja, in a speech last weekend designed to bring the argument to an end, said that political divisions would not be tolerated.

"If you don't want the elected *nyayo* people, pack up and go elsewhere, as we will not allow you to undermine them," the Vice-President said. "If you are a *nyayo* follower, then follow those who were elected, otherwise your days are numbered."

With overt opposition sti-



President Moi declared that party is supreme.

There have been signs of the emergence of an underground opposition. The shady and neo-Marxist MwaKenya movement has been joined in recent months by the Kenya Patriotic Front and the Kenya Revolutionary Movement.

Little is known about the organization of these movements. Apart from distributing pamphlets, MwaKenya's actions are limited to a attempted derailing of a train more than two years ago.

But the Government's strong action against suspected members has raised concerns about human rights abuses.

All of the nearly 100 alleged MwaKenya members or sympathizers jailed by the courts in the last two years have confessed. Most were held for a month or more, contrary to the Constitution, before being brought to court undefended and unannounced.

There have been detailed allegations of torture by beatings, deprivation of food and clean water, and being held in darkened, water-filled cells. A lawyer who filed papers alleging torture on behalf of two

detainees was himself detained last year.

Since the beginning of September, a number of suspected members of the three organizations have been arrested. Four people have been killed by the courts and another three detained indefinitely without trial under the Public Security Act.

Few see these movements as a serious threat, although they may escalate into that unless more is done to provide jobs and incomes for the country's rapidly growing population. At nearly 4 per cent, the growth rate is one of the fastest in the world and the country's fertile land is already almost fully exploited.

Kenya is more able than most African countries to afford the \$17 million (£9.9 million) cost of the *nyayo* celebrations and those commemorating 25 years of independence in December. But it still relies on some \$500 million a year in foreign aid, mainly from the West.

Although Kenya's development of coffee, tea and tourism has continued, industry, the only possible source of new jobs, has failed to keep up. The Government has said it will do something about it, but many of its members derive their wealth from the great profits to be made by local companies with a virtual monopoly of the protected local market.

To provide the new jobs these companies will have to learn to compete and export. There is as yet little sign of this. The Government seems to be concentrating instead on consolidating its own position and cracking down on critics and dissidents.

In two incidents underlining the problem, the driver of a bus filled with children was found to be almost three times over the limit, while a driver who crashed into a tree broke a local record by being more than four times over.

French sober up to dangers of drink

From Philip Jacobson
Paris

In an act of self-denial likely to appeal as many French as it impresses, 12,000 civil servants from the eastern region around Nancy are forswearing strong drink for one five-day working week.

From post office sorters to policemen, railway workers to road menders, workers will go without *digestif*, *aperitif*, wine or liqueur from October 17-21 as part of an exercise to heighten public awareness about the importance of moderation.

Teams from the SNCF railway network will be taking their "health for life" message to commuters at all the stations in the area. Post Office employees will staff special meeting points for those seeking advice or assistance, while the

local forces of law and order are to open a no-alcohol bar on the very street that leads to the traditional watering hole for the city's police.

"We are not advocating total abstinence, simply pointing out the importance of moderation," explains one of the organizers. "The aim is to get people to weigh up their own situation and see how they stand vis-à-vis alcohol."

In France, as in other Western nations, social pressures could make it hard not to take a drink when everyone else is at the bar. One objective is to persuade people not to push alcohol on others.

The Nancy experiment comes as the authorities are again grappling with the nation's serious drink problem. Against a background of what is effectively the

highest level of alcohol consumption in the world (despite a very significant reduction over the past two or three decades), more people die from cirrhosis of the liver than in any other country.

The slaughter on the roads last summer was worse than ever, with an increase of more than 70 per cent in deaths recorded over the busiest holiday weekend. The availability of alcohol in petrol stations and roadside-café complexes is undermining campaigns against excessive drinking.

In two incidents underlining the problem, the driver of a bus filled with children was found to be almost three times over the limit, while a driver who crashed into a tree broke a local record by being more than four times over.



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Here's to success.

Candidates target key marginals after TV duel

From Christopher Thomas
Los Angeles

After last night's high-stakes television debate between Vice-President George Bush and Governor Michael Dukakis, the presidential battle now shifts to seven big marginal states that hold the key to the White House.

The debate offered Mr Dukakis perhaps his last chance of wiping out Mr Bush's lead in a string of opinion polls published in recent days. Both candidates held several private practice sessions in the days before the debate, using politicians and campaign aides to assume the role of a panel of journalists who asked the questions.

Mr Bush's advisers believed the Vice-President had only to hold his

own in order to leave his lead in the polls intact. He was advised to project warmth and humour — qualities he has increasingly assumed in a skilful image-making exercise by his media advisers during recent weeks.

Mr Dukakis, however, was advised by aides to go on the offensive in the hope of forcing Mr Bush into another mistake — such as his statement in the last debate that women who had abortions should be punished under an anti-abortion law that he favoured.

The Massachusetts Governor is suffering from his aloof personality and reserved style. He has attempted to loosen up — even to the point of kissing babies — but he has seemed unable to shake off his dour,

stern image. He was warned by his media advisers to be careful not to be too strident in attacking Mr Bush, since that would only compound the impression of strictness.

Both candidates spent quiet days in the run-up to the debate. Mr Bush went on an early morning jog with students from the University of California, many of whom found the pace too much and dropped out, pouting, while the Vice-President remained cool before a battery of television cameras.

On Wednesday he went to the seventh game of the National League baseball play-offs. He declared that his debate's aim was to cite fewer statistics and show Americans "what my heartbeat is".

Mr Dukakis gave the networks a

"photo-op" by leisurely throwing baseballs for 10 minutes.

Mr Bush practised some one-liners devised by Mr Roger Ailes, his media adviser, that might get him out of unexpected trouble. But the campaign oozed confidence. "The biggest problem Mike Dukakis has, in addition to controlling the agenda, is reshaping his personality," Mr Mark Goodin, a Bush campaign spokesman said.

The Dukakis camp insisted, however, that the Governor entered the debate on an upswing because of the acclaimed performance of Senator Lloyd Bentsen in the vice-presidential debate with Senator Dan Quayle.

Mr Tony Coelho, a Californian Democrat in the House of Repre-

sentatives who has been advising the Governor, acknowledged that the debate would be critical in determining whether voters would believe in Mr Dukakis. "At first they were stinging him up. Now they're deciding."

Both candidates have packed the weekend with campaign appearances and for the next 3½ weeks they will focus on the main marginal battlegrounds — California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey.

According to new Republican estimates, Mr Bush might get to the White House by winning only two of them. Mr Dukakis, however, would probably need to sweep the lot because of his weakness in the South and Rocky Mountain states.

Reagan's return to high public esteem boosts Bush hopes

From Charles Brenner, New York

Thanks in large part to an extraordinary surge of optimism and renewed affection for President Reagan, Mr George Bush is holding on to a moderate lead over Mr Michael Dukakis in the opinion polls and would probably score a landslide victory if the election were held this week, according to surveys published yesterday.

The mathematics of the state-by-state electoral system can translate a moderate margin in the popular vote into a clear sweep of the country.

But five polls, which on average put Mr Bush six points ahead, also show that Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the Democratic running mate, is more popular than either of the main candidates. They are deemed to be the least likely pair to run for the White House in recent history.

Some surveys are also supporting the old adage about fooling all the people. The public, they find, is irritated and alienated by the stage-management and electronic packaging which has been the most remarkable feature of the 1988 campaign.

"Rarely have two candidates been so little liked by so many," said *USA Today*,

which commissioned one of the surveys.

The Dukakis camp said that they learnt nothing new from the findings. By *The Washington Post/ABC*, *The New York Times/CBS*, *USA Today/CNN* and others. With 26 days to go, their mission was to win over the 10 to 15 per cent of voters who had yet to make up their minds. But non-

party analysts said it would take a breakthrough by Mr Dukakis or a sizeable gaffe by Mr Bush in the final days to reverse the Republican's hold on the key big states.

In the first poll of its kind, the *Post* found that while Mr Bush leads Mr Dukakis by 51 to 45 per cent in the popular vote, the result would be a virtual landslide when preferences are broken down to states. Under the electoral college system, the winner in each state except Maine takes all its "electoral" votes.

The *Post*, which sampled more than 10,000 voters, found that at present Mr Bush would have a safe 270 electoral votes, precisely the minimum needed to win, and would have a high chance of winning far more. Mr Dukakis was ahead in only seven states and could count on only 51 electoral votes. The poll found that he is even losing in New York, long considered the Democrats' biggest safe state.

The *Post's* survey gave Mr Bush a firm grip on 19 states, mainly in the South and South-West, including the big battle grounds of Texas and Florida, and Mr Dukakis could only claim a lock on Minnesota, Massachusetts and Washington DC. California, the most powerful state with 47 electoral votes, remained in the toss-up column along with Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania. Mr Bush was estimated to be holding a small lead in each.

The most far-reaching finding, and one that is causing the greatest discomfort for the Democrats, came from *The New York Times* poll. It showed that the desire for change among the American people, the most that Mr Dukakis hoped would carry him to victory, has all but evaporated. A surprising 60

per cent of all Americans now approve of Mr Reagan's job performance.

WASHINGTON: President Reagan has appealed to Democratic voters to cross party lines claiming that "we made the Republican Party into the party of working people, the family, the neighbourhood, the defence of freedom" (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Reagan, who has said that he left his former Democratic Party because it strayed from the political mainstream, told a Columbus Day meeting in West Orange, New Jersey that the Republicans now represented Democratic traditions of Roosevelt.



Warming up for the second debate with Mr Michael Dukakis, Vice-President George Bush going jogging in a Los Angeles park with some supporters as polls showed him well ahead.

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cratic Party because it strayed from the political mainstream, told a Columbus Day meeting in West Orange, New Jersey that the Republicans now represented Democratic traditions of Roosevelt.

Peking plays down Deng hint of Moscow summit

From Catherine Sampson
Peking

The timing of a summit meeting between China and the Soviet Union remained uncertain yesterday after the Foreign Ministry in Peking poured cold water on rumours that the talks would take place next year.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, reportedly told the visiting Finnish President, Mr Mauno Koivisto, that the historic summit talks could take place in 1989, a view voiced by Mr Igor Rogachev, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, in Moscow earlier this month.

But China's Foreign Ministry said yesterday that it was still too early to

name a place or a date for a summit, and that holding such a meeting depended on conditions being right. "Now is the time for the creation of the conditions," Ms Li Jinhua, a spokeswoman said.

Ever since it was announced at the United Nations last month that Mr Qian Qichen, China's Foreign Minister, was going to Moscow before the end of the year it had been assumed that his talks would pave the way for Deng-Gorbachev talks.

Both countries are eager to hold a summit meeting — the first since Khrushchev visited China for talks with Mao Zedong in 1959 — but China has listed three obstacles: Cambodia, Afghanistan and the presence of Soviet troops along the

Chinese border. With the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, attention is now focused on the other two issues.

Peking wants Soviet-backed Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Cambodia but little headway was made in recent talks between the Chinese and Soviet deputy foreign ministers. One sticking point is the form of government to be established after a Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Mr Deng is known for making outspoken remarks to foreign visitors — remarks which do not always reflect the official Chinese stance.

His recent support for Vice-President George Bush in the American elections, for instance,

was later glossed over by the Foreign Ministry, which stated that the elections were an internal matter for the United States and not the concern of China.

As far as a summit meeting is concerned, the ministry said, talks between Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and his Chinese counterpart, which are expected to take place in December, are merely a step in the right direction.

Moreover the Ministry may feel that Mr Deng's reported statement weakens China's bargaining power on Cambodia.

MOSCOW: A Sino-Soviet summit meeting would reward the Kremlin's increasingly frenzied

efforts to woo the Chinese leadership of Mr Deng (Our Correspondent writes).

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev has repeatedly offered to meet Chinese leaders since launching a Vladivostok initiative aimed at China in July 1986. In a speech last month he called for "total normalization" of bilateral relations, saying he was "ready to start preparations for a summit without delay".

But Mr Gennady Gerasimov, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, told a news briefing yesterday that dates for a summit meeting between the two powers had not yet been discussed. He added that suggestions for a meeting as early as next April were "feasible".

First Nobel prize for Arabic writer Egyptian breaks mould

By Philip Howard
Literary Editor

The 1988 Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Naguib Mahfouz, the patriarchal and angry Egyptian novelist and short-story writer whose work does for the ordinary people of Cairo what Dickens did for Londoners, and Zola for Parisians.

He is the first Egyptian and the first writer in Arabic to win the award in its 87 years. The 18-member Swedish Academy, which makes the awards in conditions of grotesque secrecy and frequent controversy, has been criticized for picking only white males in the mainstream of Western culture.

Mahfouz said in Cairo last night that the award had taken him by surprise: "I would like to acknowledge the memory of my masters, who deserved to win the prize before me, namely Taha Hussein, Abbas al-Aqqad, and Tawfiq al-Hakim" (leading 20th-century Egyptian literature).

Egypt's and the Arabs' leading novelist was born in Cairo in 1912. He studied philosophy at university and began his writing with a historical novel about the pharaohs,

Radwis, in 1943. He then turned to social realism, dealing with modern Cairo's lower middle-class life in terms that at times brought trouble with the censors.

In more than 50 years of writing, his social criticism (thinly, if not transparently, veiled) has impartially evoked the old Egyptian monarchy, the British occupation during the Second World War, and the subsequent regimes.

His semi-autobiographical "big trilogy", *Bain al-Qasrain*, *Qasr al-Shaykh*, and *al-Sukkariyya* (1956-57), traces the story of a Cairo family from the First World War to the end of the Second.

The Academy described him as an author "who, through works rich in nuance — now clear-sightedly realistic, now evocatively ambiguous — has formed an art that applies to all mankind".

No member of the Academy had read Mahfouz's work in Arabic, and Swedish translations are as rare as samas in the shums of Cairo. Their decision will be described, no doubt unfairly, as "Buggins's turn for the Third World".

The prize is 2.5 million kronor (about £230,000), the currency the winner's choice.



Naguib Mahfouz: Art that applies to all mankind.

Top leader falls under harsh Serbian pressure

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

The Interior Minister of Montenegro, Mr Lazar Djodjic, resigned last night after being criticized for ordering the riot police to use force to disperse demonstrators who tried to unseat the republic's leadership last week.

Vice-President Stane Dolanc, in charge of security in Yugoslavia's eight-man presidency, has also come under fierce attacks from Serbian demonstrators who have been pressing for his resignation.

At a Central Committee meeting of the Slovene Communist Party yesterday, Mr Stefan Korosec, dislodged his post in the Central Committee next week.

Two other leaders, Mr Janez Zemljic, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Marjan Orožen, the head of the official Yugoslav trade unions, are also expected to fall next week. In all, the Serbian demonstrators have been demanding the resignation of 45 federal leaders.

The Serbian party leadership and its charismatic leader, Mr Slobodan Milosevic, came under fire from the other republics yesterday, with the Slovene Communist Party's Central Committee demanding that their political methods should be debated at the Central Committee meeting.

The leaders of the other republics are now openly accusing the Serbian party chiefs of fanning nationalist passions and thereby trying to provoke disorder which would inevitably lead to the declaration of a state of emergency in Yugoslavia.

Mr Milan Kucan, the Slovene party leader, described Mr Milosevic's pressure cam-

paign as a "senseless manipulation of popular discontent" and appealed for an end to "this madness which is pushing the country towards ruin".

PRIZREN: The town of Prizren in Yugoslavia is to Albania what Peshawar in Pakistan is to Afghanistan — a listening post and an essential halt on an ancient, if now seldom used, caravan route (Richard Bassett writes).

This minaret town, with its mixed population of Turks, Albanians and Serbs, is barely 100 miles from Belgrade.

Warsaw (Roster) — Mr Mirosław Rakowski, the new Polish Prime Minister, announced his 23-member Cabinet yesterday, sacking 12 members of the previous body and bringing in young reformers, include opposition and independent politicians. Mr Mirosław Wilczek, a Communist Party member and rich private industrialist becomes Industry Minister.

six miles over mountain passes from the Albanian frontier, one of the most closely guarded borders in Europe.

Not surprisingly, as the only road linking Albania with the 1.8 million ethnic Albanians of Kosovo passes through Prizren, security is strict.

Police patrol the weekly bazaar in pairs, carefully searching for contraband: drugs from Turkey, Albanian tobacco and Tirana-inspired subversive propaganda.

Any books or leaflets which fuel the ideas of Albanian separatists hoping to break with Yugoslavia and return to Albania are seized, read and then burnt.

As tensions between the 200,000 Serbs in Kosovo and the majority ethnic Albanian population rise, Prizren is in the front line of the propaganda war which has been simmering for years.

Bright lights pick out Tito's name on the castle hill, but from the rambling houses clustered round the mosques further down the hill, the muted six-note trumpet call of Radio Tirana can be heard announcing yet another diatribe against what it calls the "racist regime" of Belgrade.

Ironically, the atmosphere in the town is mostly calm, perhaps because of the presence of a many people of Turkish origin.

Prizren assumes an attitude of open tolerance unheard of in other parts of troubled Kosovo province. Serbs and Albanians regularly share tables at cafés. The close proximity of a 16th-century mosque and a Serbian Orthodox church today act as a brake rather than a stimulant to religious rivalry.

"Of course there are bad Albanians here, separatists, but they do not believe in Allah. They do not visit the mosques," said Mr Haquifi Hamdi, who is half-Albanian, half-Turk and has been blacking boots in Prizren's main square for nearly 40 years.

"Certainly, those who go to the churches are not behind the present wave of tension. There are, of course, agents provocateurs, spies and other troublemakers here, but we can ignore them," he added.

Despite the police presence, the ancient town centre shows little evidence of friction, but the inhabitants emphasize their different origins.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Senior Kremlin envoy for Kabul

Moscow — The Soviet Union yesterday announced the surprise replacement of its Ambassador in Kabul by a senior government minister, Mr Yuli Vorontsov, the First Deputy Foreign Minister (Our Correspondent writes). Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the ministry spokesman, said Mr Vorontsov would arrive in the next few days, and quoted President Gorbachev, who once called Afghanistan a "bleeding wound", as saying "a highly skilled healer" was needed.

Mr Vorontsov, aged 59, a key negotiator of the Geneva accords under which the 100,300 Soviet troops are withdrawing from Afghanistan, will keep his ministerial rank. His appointment comes amid speculation that the Kremlin may have made a significant policy change and will back a broadly based coalition government. Moscow had insisted that President Najibullah's "national reconciliation policy" provided the only solution to the Afghan conflict.

Mr Vorontsov will clearly have the authority to negotiate both with Pakistan and Mujahidin representatives and to reach quick decisions.

KABUL: The Afghan Government yesterday formally accepted the appointment, a spokesman said (AFP reports). Soviet sources here believe the abrupt appointment of such senior official reflected a Soviet desire to avoid a debacle before its February 15 deadline for withdrawing troops.

End of 'Black Baron'

Paris — The "Black Baron" of Paris was finally grounded yesterday when police arrested M Albert Maitret on charges of illegal flying over the city (Philip Jacobson writes).

The downfall of the pilot, aged 52, who provided public entertainment with a series of night flights above the city, came when he landed at a suburban airstrip after a sortie over the Champs-Élysées. In August, 1986, he actually touched down on the famous avenue, cleared of traffic at the time to allow the shooting of a film, in an attempt to publicize a grievance against the Government of Morocco.

Italy ends secret vote

Torino — Italy took an important step towards overhauling its government machine yesterday by scrapping — in a secret vote — the 140-year-old practice of secret voting in Parliament (Roger Boyes writes).

The move was not easily achieved. After weeks of brinkmanship, with the Government on the point of collapse, party managers finally secured a parliamentary majority of 323 votes to 58 to overturn the practice which, in the past, has allowed rebel backbenchers to vote against the coalition Government without fear of being disciplined.

Hirohito worsens

Tokyo (AP) — Emperor Hirohito's jaundice showed signs of worsening yesterday and doctors gave him another blood transfusion to control his anaemia, court officials said.

Mr Kenji Maeda, the Imperial Household Agency spokesman, said the Emperor, aged 87, was continuing to bleed internally. His kidney and liver functions also appeared to be worsening, news reports said. Court officials have neither confirmed or denied press speculation that the world's oldest living monarch has cancer. Two court doctors spent last night monitoring the Emperor's condition.

Poles' mass defection

Travemünde (AFP) — More than 200 Polish tourists defected to West Germany when their ship docked here during a cruise, police said.

The 211 Poles who came over to the West on Wednesday arrived on board the Silesia. Since the beginning of the year 2,284 Polish tourists have defected in this manner at Travemünde. Polish authorities tend to turn a blind eye to such actions because many of these defectors are soon forced to return home when they are unable to get work permits or political refugee status.

Pakistan clampdown

Karachi — The Government of Pakistan has introduced tougher anti-terrorist laws in the wake of the ethnic clashes in the southern city of Hyderabad, where gunmen went on the rampage two weeks ago and killed scores of civilians (Zahid Hussain writes).

The most stringent measure is the introduction of the death sentence for kidnapping. The new law also provides for 14 years' imprisonment and confiscation of property for arms trafficking. The carrying of firearms in public places is now punishable with a maximum sentence of 10 years.

Protesters halt film

Athens — Religious fanatics brandishing wooden crosses and chanting "Out with the anti-Christ" yesterday stormed a heavily guarded cinema in central Athens, crashed through its glass doors and slashed the screen to stop the showing of *The Last Temptation*, Martin Scorsese's controversial film about Christ (Mario Modiano writes).

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Newspapers win right to publish Spycatcher

Attorney General v The Observer Ltd and Others
Attorney General v Times Newspapers Ltd and Another
Before Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brightman, Lord Griffiths, Lord Goff of Chieveley and Lord Jauncey of Tullicettle

[Speeches October 13]

The British Government could no longer prevent British newspapers from publishing any information derived from the book *Spycatcher*, memoirs of Mr Peter Wright, a former member of MI5. The publication of the book abroad and the ready availability of copies of it in the United Kingdom had destroyed the confidentiality of the book's contents so that no further harm could now be done to the national interest that had not already been done.

The House of Lords so held dismissing appeals by the Attorney General from the decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Bingham) (*The Times* February 11 1988; [1988] 2 WLR 805, 865) who had upheld the decision of Mr Justice Scott (*The Times* December 22 1987; [1988] 2 WLR 805, 810) in refusing the Attorney General's claim for permanent injunctions against *The Observer* Ltd and *The Guardian* Ltd prohibiting the publication of the book *Spycatcher* and against *Times Newspapers* Ltd prohibiting further serialisation of the book in *The Sunday Times*.

The House of Lords also dismissed a cross-appeal by *The Sunday Times* from the majority decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Bingham dissenting) upholding Mr Justice Scott's decision that *The Sunday Times* had been in breach of the duty of confidentiality when it published the first extract of an intended serialisation of the book on July 12, 1987 and was liable to account to the Crown for any profits resulting from that breach.

The defendants in the first action included the proprietors and editors of the *Observer* and *The Guardian* and the journalists who wrote the articles that started the action. The defendants in the second action were the proprietors and editor of *The Sunday Times*.

Lord Alexander of Weald, QC, Mr John Laws and Mr Philip Havers for the Attorney General; Mr Charles Gray, QC, Mr Desmond Browne and Miss Heather Rogers for the *Observer* and *The Guardian*; Mr Anthony Lester, QC and Mr David Pannick for *The Sunday Times*.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Lovell White Durrant; Theodore Goddard.

Wright privy to secrets

LORD KEITH said: From 1955 to 1976 Peter Wright was employed in a senior capacity by the counter-espionage branch of the British Security Service known as MI5. In that capacity he acquired knowledge of a great many matters of prime importance to the security of the country.

Following his retirement from the service he went to live in Australia and later formed the intention of writing and publishing a book of memoirs describing his experiences in the service.

He wrote the book in association with a publisher, Penguin, and it was accepted for publication by Heinemann Publishers Pty Ltd, the Australian subsidiary of a well known English publishing company.

The Attorney General in right of the Crown, learning of the intended publication of the book, instituted in 1985 proceedings in New South Wales against Mr Wright and Heinemann Publishers claiming an injunction to restrain the publication in Australia or alternatively an account of profits.

Pending trial, Mr Wright, the publishers and their solicitors gave undertakings not to reveal the contents of the book. The Attorney General's action failed before Powell J and again before the Court of Appeal of New South Wales.

Special leave to appeal was granted by the High Court of Australia, but the respondents were released from their undertakings. So the book was published in Australia on 13 October 1987, under the title of *Spycatcher*.

On 2 June 1988 the High Court dismissed the Attorney General's appeal upon the sole ground that an Australian court should not accept jurisdiction to enforce an obligation of confidentiality owed to a foreign government so as to protect that government's intelligence secrets and confidential political information.

In the meantime *Spycatcher* had on 14 July 1987 been published in the United States of America by Viking Penguin, a subsidiary of an English publisher, Her Majesty's Government had been advised that, in view of the terms of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, any attempt to restrain publication there would be certain to fail.

Publication also took place in Canada, the Republic of Ireland,

The House of Lords held:

1 (Lord Griffiths dissenting) That the *Observer* and *The Guardian* were not in breach of the duty of confidentiality when, in June 1986 they each published an article on the Australian proceedings concerning *Spycatcher* which contained an outline of the allegations made in the book.

2 That since the information in *Spycatcher* was not yet public knowledge *The Sunday Times* was in breach of its duty of confidentiality in publishing the first extract of an intended serialisation of *Spycatcher* on July 12, 1987.

3 That *The Sunday Times* was liable to account for the profits resulting from that breach.

4 (a) That the publication of *Spycatcher* abroad and the ready availability of copies of it in the United

Kingdom had destroyed any secrecy as to its contents and no further damage could be done now by publishing information derived from the book, therefore, no injunction should be granted against the *Observer* and *The Guardian* preventing them from reporting on the contents of *Spycatcher* and

(b) (Lord Griffiths dissenting) that no injunction should be granted against *The Sunday Times* preventing it from further serialisation of *Spycatcher*.

5 That members and former members of MI5 owed a lifelong duty of confidentiality to the Crown and since the vast majority of them would not disclose confidential information to the newspapers it would not be appropriate to grant the Attorney General a general injunction preventing future publication of any information connected with *Spycatcher* derived from any member or former member of MI5.

and a number of other countries.

Her Majesty's Government decided that it was impracticable and undesirable to take any steps to prevent the importation into the United Kingdom of copies of the book, and a very substantial number of copies have in fact been imported. So the contents of the book have been disseminated world wide and anyone in this country who is interested can obtain a copy without undue difficulty.

The earlier history of the litigation in England of which the present appeals are the culmination, is set out in the judgment of Scott J ([1988] 2 WLR 805, 814-819). There is no need to recapitulate it. The issues raised in the litigation are thus summarised in the judgment of Sir John Donaldson MR in the Court of Appeal ([1988] 2 WLR 805, 871):

"1 I was the *Observer* and *The Guardian* in breach of their duty of confidentiality when, on 22 and 23 June 1986, they respectively published articles on the forthcoming hearing in Australia? If so, would they be liable to account to the Crown for any profits resulting from that breach?"

"2 Was *The Sunday Times* in breach of its duty of confidentiality when, on 12 July 1987 it published the first extract of an intended serialisation of *Spycatcher*?"

"3 Is the Attorney General entitled to an injunction (a) in relation to the *Observer* and *The Guardian* and (b) in relation to *The Sunday Times* with special consideration to further serialisation?"

"4 Is the Attorney General entitled to an account of the profits accruing to *The Sunday Times* as a result of the serialisation of *Spycatcher*?"

"5 Is the Attorney General entitled to some general injunction restraining future publication of information derived from Mr Wright or other members or ex-members of the Security Service?"

"Upon all the issues which arise involves the law about confidentiality. So it is convenient to start by considering the nature and scope of that law."

The law has long recognised that an obligation of confidentiality can arise out of particular relationships. Examples are the relationships of doctor and patient, priest and penitent, solicitor and client, banker and customer.

The obligation may be imposed by an express or implied term in a contract but it may also exist independently of any contract on the basis of an independent equitable principle of confidence.

Salmon Engineering Co Ltd v Campbell Engineering Co Ltd ([1948] 65 KCLR 233).

It is worthy of some examination whether or not detriment to the confider of confidential information is an essential ingredient of his cause of action in seeking to restrain by injunction a breach of confidence. Presumably that may be so as regards an action for damages in respect of a past breach of confidence.

If the confider has suffered no detriment thereby he can hardly be in a position to recover compensatory damages. However, the true view may be that he would be entitled to nominal damages.

Most of the cases have arisen in circumstances where there has been a threatened or actual breach of confidence by an employee or ex-employee of the plaintiff, or where information about the plaintiff's business affairs has been given in confidence to someone who has proceeded to exploit it for his own benefit: an example of the latter type of case is *Seager v Copydex Ltd* ([1967] 1 WLR 923).

In such cases the detriment to the confider is clear. In other cases there may be no financial detriment to the confider, since the breach of confidence involves no more than an invasion of personal privacy.

Thus in *Duchess Argyll v Duke of Argyll* ([1967] Ch 302) an injunction was granted against the revelation of marital confidences. The right to personal privacy is clearly one which the law should in this field seek to protect.

If a profit has been made through the revelation in breach of confidence of details of a person's private life it is appropriate that the profit should be accounted for to that person. Further as a general rule it is in the public interest that confidences should be respected, and the encouragement of such respect may in itself constitute a sufficient ground for recognition of the obligation of confidentiality where the confider can point to no specific detriment to himself.

Information about a person's private and personal affairs may be of a nature which shows him up in a favourable light and would by no means expose him to criticism.

The anonymous donor of a very large sum to a very worthy cause has his own reasons for wishing to remain anonymous,

which are unlikely to be disclosed by the donor. It is surely in a position to restrain disclosure in breach of confidence of his identity in connection with the donation.

So I would think it a sufficient detriment to the confider that information given in confidence is to be disclosed to persons whom he would prefer not to know of it, even though the disclosure would not be harmful to him in any positive way.

The position of the Crown, as representing the continuing government of the country may, however, be regarded as being special. In some instances disclosure of confidential information entrusted to a servant of the Crown may result in a financial loss to the public.

In other instances such disclosure may tend to harm the public interest by impeding the efficient attainment of proper governmental ends, and the revelation of defence or intelligence secrets certainly falls into that category.

The Crown, however, as representing the nation as a whole, has no private life or personal feelings capable of being hurt by the disclosure of confidential information. In so far as the Crown acts to prevent such disclosure or to seek redress for it on confidentiality grounds, it must necessarily be in a position to show that the disclosure is likely to damage or has damaged the public interest.

How far the Crown has to go in order to show this must depend on the circumstances of each case. In a question with a Crown servant himself, or others acting as its agents, the

Untenable impractical and unsupported

general public interest in the preservation of confidentiality, and in encouraging other Crown servants to preserve it, may suffice.

But where the publication is proposed by a third party unconnected with the particular confider, the position may be different.

The Crown's argument in the present case would go the length that in all circumstances where the original disclosure has been made by a Crown servant in breach of his obligation of confidentiality any person to whom the information comes and who is aware of the breach comes under an equitable duty to do his best to ensure that the information is not communicated to anyone else in writing or in any other way.

This rule is limited by the law of defamation and other restrictions similar to these mentioned in article 10 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1953) (Cmd 8969).

All those restrictions are imposed in the interests of considerations of public interest such as to counteract the public interest in freedom of expression.

A communication about some aspect of government activity which does no harm to the interests of the nation cannot, even where the original disclosure has been made in breach of confidence, be restrained on the ground of a nebulous equitable duty of conscience serving no useful practical purpose.

There are two important cases in which the special position of a government in relation to the preservation of confidence has been considered.

The first of them is *Attorney-General v Jonathan Cape Ltd* ([1976] QB 752). That was an action for injunctions to restrain publication of the political diaries of the late Richard Crossman, which contained details of Cabinet discussions held some 10 years previously, and also of advice given to Ministers by civil servants.

Lord Widgery said (at p77) that while the expression of individual opinions by Cabinet Ministers in the course of Cabinet discussions were matters of confidence, the publication of which could be restrained by the court when clearly necessary in the public interest, there must be a limit in time after which the confidentiality of the information would lapse.

Having read the whole of volume one of the diaries he did not consider that publication of anything in them, 10 years after the event, would inhibit full discussion in the Cabinet at the

present time or thereafter, or damage the doctrine of joint Cabinet responsibility.

He also dismissed the argument that publication of advice given by senior civil servants would be likely to inhibit the frankness of advice given by such civil servants in the future. So in the result Lord Widgery's decision turned on his view that it had not been shown that publication of the diaries would do any harm to the public interest.

The second case is *Commonwealth of Australia v John Fairfax & Sons Ltd* (1980) 147 CLR 39. That was a decision of Mason J in the High Court of Australia. Dealing with an application by the Commonwealth for an interlocutory injunction to restrain publication of a book containing the texts of government documents and other material in the possession of the government of Indonesia in connection with the "East Timor Crisis".

The documents appeared to have been leaked by a disloyal servant. Restraint of publication was claimed on the grounds of breach of confidence and also on that of infringement of copyright. Mason J granted an injunction on the latter ground but not on the former.

Having mentioned at p51 an argument for the Commonwealth that the Government was entitled to protect information which was in the public interest, even if no public interest is served by maintaining confidentiality, he continued at p51-52:

"... the court will determine the going to be determined by the public interest. Unless disclosure is likely to injure the public interest, it will not be protected."

The court will not prevent the publication of information which merely throws light on the past workings of government, even if it is not public property, so long as it does not prejudice the community in other respects.

"Then disclosure will itself serve the public interest in keeping the community informed and in promoting discussion of public affairs. If, however, it appears that disclosure will be inimical to the public interest because national security, relations with foreign countries or the ordinary business of government would be prejudiced, disclosure will be restrained."

"There will be cases in which the conflicting considerations will be finely balanced. It will be for the court to decide whether the public interest in knowing and in expressing its opinion, outweighs the need to protect confidentiality."

I find myself in broad agreement with this statement by Mason J. In particular I agree that a government is not in a position to win the assistance of the court in restraining the publication of information which it has acquired in confidence by it or its predecessors unless it can show that publication would be harmful to the public interest.

In relation to Mr Wright, then, the question is whether the public interest in knowing and in expressing its opinion, outweighs the need to protect confidentiality.

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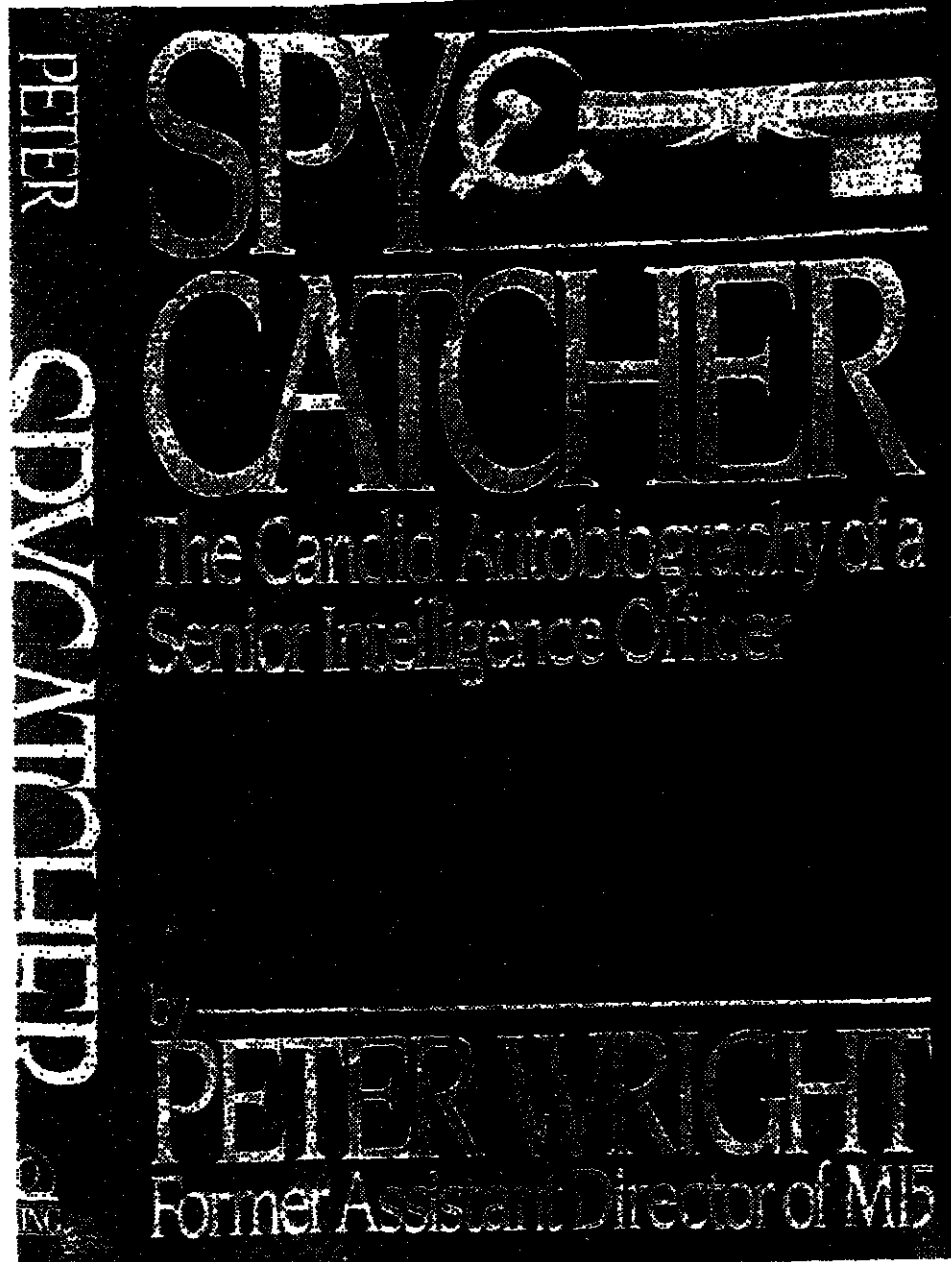
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brought about by Mr Wright's wrongdoings.

In my opinion general publication in this country would not bring about any significant damage to the public interest beyond what has already been done. All that would be lost would be the morale of the public interest, not upon any considerations of freedom of the press, nor upon any possible damage to the reputation of the government or to the public interest in the United Kingdom.

Any damage to the confidence imposed in the British Intelligence Services by those of them of the British Intelligence Services who have been revealed to have been involved in the disclosure of confidential information, is not materially increased by publication here.

It is, however, urged on behalf of the Crown that such publication might prompt Mr Wright into making further disclosures, would expose existing and past members of the British Intelligence Services to harassment by the media and might result in their disclosing other secret material with a view, perhaps, to refuting Mr Wright's account and would damage the morale of such members by the spectacle of Mr Wright having got away with his treachery.

While giving due weight to the evidence of Sir Robert Armstrong on these matters, I have not been persuaded that the effect of publication in England would be to bring about greater damage in the respects founded upon than has already been caused by the widespread publication elsewhere in the world.

In the result, the case for an injunction now against publication by or on behalf of Mr Wright would in my opinion rest upon the prospect of Mr Wright's actions which he should not be permitted to take advantage of his own wrongdoings.

The newspapers which are the respondents in this appeal were not responsible for the world-

wide dissemination of the contents of *Spycatcher* which has taken place.

It is a general rule of law that a third party who comes into possession of confidential information which he knows to be such, may come under a duty not to pass it on to anyone else. Thus in *Duchess of Argyll v Duke of Argyll* the newspaper to which the Duke had communicated the information about the Duchess was restrained by an injunction from publishing it. However, in that case there was no doubt but that the publication would cause detriment to the Duchess in the sense I have considered above.

In the present case the third parties are *The Guardian* and the *Observer* on the one hand and *The Sunday Times* on the other hand. The first two of these newspapers wish to report and comment upon the substance of the allegations made in *Spycatcher*.

They say that they have no intention of serialising it. By virtue of section 6 of the Copyright Act 1956 they might, without infringing copyright, quote passages from the book for purposes of "criticism or review".

The Sunday Times for their part, wish to complete their serialisation of *Spycatcher*. The publication of the book by the Crown is entitled to an injunction restraining the three newspapers from doing what they wish to do. This is the third of the issues identified by Sir John Donaldson MR in the court below.

For the reasons which I have indicated in dealing with the position of Mr Wright, I am of the opinion that the reports and comments proposed by *The Guardian* and the *Observer* would not be harmful to the

public interest, nor would the continued serialisation by *The Sunday Times*. I would therefore refuse an injunction against any of the newspapers.

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tion disclosed is of a commercial character an account of profits cannot provide some compensation to the claimant for loss which he has suffered through the disclosure, but damages are the main remedy for such loss.

The remedy is, in my opinion, more satisfactory to be attributed to the priority that no one should be permitted to gain from his own wrongdoing. Its availability may also, in general, serve a useful purpose in lessening the temptation for recipients of confidential information to misuse it for financial gain.

In the present case *The Sunday Times* did misuse confidential information and it would be naive to suppose that the prospect of financial gain was not one of the reasons why it did so. I can perceive no good ground why the remedy should not be made available to the Crown in the circumstances of this case, and I would therefore hold the Crown entitled to an account of profits in respect of the publication on 12 July 1987.

I would add that in my opinion *The Sunday Times* is not entitled to deduct in computing any gain the sums paid to Mr Wright's publishers as consideration for the licence granted by the latter, since neither the *Observer* nor the *Guardian* were or would in the future be in a position to maintain an action in England for recovery of such payments.

There would be counts of this country enforce a claim by them to the copyright in a work the publication of which they had brought about contrary to the public interest of Great Britain or the country, or to obtain any other remedy against them.

Mr Wright is powerless to prevent anyone who chooses to do so from publishing *Spycatcher* in whole or in part in the country, or to obtain any other remedy against them.

There remains, of course, the question whether the Crown might successfully maintain a claim that it is in equity the owner of the copyright in the book. Since the book has not been advanced, but might well succeed if it were to be.

In relation to future serialisation of further parts of the book, however, it must be kept in mind that the proposed subject matter of it has not been made available and that *The Sunday Times* is not responsible for this having happened.

In the circumstances *The Sunday Times* will not be counting any wrong against the Crown by publishing that subject matter and should not therefore be liable to account for any resultant profits. It is in no different position to anyone else who might choose to publish the book by serialisation or otherwise.

The next matter for consideration, though the point is not now of any practical importance is whether the *Observer* and *The Guardian* were in breach of an obligation of confidentiality by publication of their articles on 22 and 23 June 1986.

The circumstances were that Mr Wright and Heinemann had given to the New South Wales court, pending trial of the action there, undertakings not to disclose any information gained by Mr Wright in the course of his service with MI5.

Scott J found, and it has never been disputed by counsel for the two newspapers, that information disclosed in the two articles must have been obtained from someone in the office of the publishers or

Editor 'used sneaky means' to avoid injunction

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indirectly in any of the ways spoken of in evidence by Sir Robert Armstrong.

Consider that on balance the prospects are that the Crown would not have been held entitled to a permanent injunction. Scott J and the majority of the Court of Appeal took that view, and I would not be disposed to differ from them.

The final issue is whether the Crown is entitled to a general injunction against all three newspapers restraining them from publishing any information concerning the *Spycatcher* allegations obtained by any member or former

member of the Security Service which they know or have reasonable grounds for believing to have come from any such member or former member including Mr Wright, and also from attributing any such information to any member or former member of the Security Service.

The object of an injunction on these lines is to set up a second line of defence, so to speak, for the confidentiality of the operations of the Security Service.

The first and most important line of defence is obviously to ensure that the members of the service do not speak about their experiences to the Press or

anyone else to whom they are not authorised to speak.

Obviously the Director-General of the Security Service is in a position to impose a degree of discipline upon the existing members of the service so as to prevent unauthorised disclosures, and it is reasonable to suppose that in any event the vast majority of these members are conscientious and would never consider making such disclosures.

In so far as unconscientious ex-members are concerned, in particular Mr Wright, the position under existing circumstances is that, although measures may now be introduced which are apt to

discourage breaches of confidence by such people.

There are a number of problems involved in the general width of the injunction sought. Injunctions are normally aimed at the prevention of some specific wrong, not at the prevention of wrongdoing in general.

It would hardly be appropriate to subject a person to an injunction on the ground that he is the sort of person who is likely to commit some kind of wrong, or that he has an interest in doing so. Then the injunction sought would not leave room for any discretion as to whether or not it might be available in a particular case.

If Mr Wright were to publish a second book in America or Australia or both and it were to become readily available in this country, it has happened in regard to his first book, newspapers which published its contents would have as good a defence as the respondents in the present case.

It would not be satisfactory if a defence tested in contempt proceedings. In my opinion an injunction of the kind sought should not be granted.

A few concluding reflections may be appropriate. In the first place I regard this case as having established that members and

former members of the Security Service do have a lifelong obligation of confidence owed to the Crown.

Those who breach it, such as Mr Wright, are guilty of treachery just as heinous as that of some of the spies he excoriates in his book. The case has also served a useful purpose in bringing to light the problems which arise when the obligation of confidence is breached by publication abroad.

The judgement of the High Court of Australia reveals that even the most sensitive defence secrets of this country may not be exposed to the courts even if friendly foreign coun-

tries, although a less extreme view was taken by Sir Robert Cooke in the New Zealand Court of Appeal (*Attorney-General v Wellington Newspapers Ltd* 28 April 1988).

The secrets revealed by Mr Wright refer to matters of some antiquity, but there is no reason to expect that secrets concerned with matters of great current importance would receive any different treatment.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of some international agreement aimed at reducing the risks to collection of security information in the present state of affairs.

Some degrees of comity and reciprocity in this respect would seem desirable in order to promote the common interests of allied nations.

My Lords, upon the whole matter and for the reasons I have expressed, I would dismiss both appeals and also the cross-appeal by *The Sunday Times*.

Those issues are as follows: 1. Publication by *The Observer* and *The Guardian*.

(a) Publication on 22 and 23 June 1986.

This issue has justly been described as stale by my noble and learned friend Lord Griffiths, and the extent of the disclosure of information on this occasion appears to be slight in comparison with what has since taken place.

Indeed the point appears now to be, at most, of only marginal relevance. In these circumstances, I trust that I will be forgiven if I deal with it comparatively briefly.

On a point such as this I am reluctant to hold that the learned judge, whose decision was upheld by a majority of the Court of Appeal, erred in concluding that, on balance, there was no breach of confidence, and that the publications should not be restrained by injunction. He said at p850:

"The public interest in freedom of the press to report the court action outweighs, in my view, the damage, if any, to national security interests that the articles might, arguably, cause. I can see no 'true public interest' that is offended by these articles. The claim for an injunction against these two newspapers in June 1986 was not, in my opinion, proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued."

Like Dillon and Bingham LJ, I agree that the learned judge, as a result of his having performed the balancing exercise which he was bound to perform, was entitled to reach that conclusion.

I confess that I, like Bingham LJ, have not found the point easy, and I have of course taken account of the strong dissent of Sir John Donaldson MR on this point.

But the articles were very short; they gave little detail of the allegations; and the allegations made before and after the articles went beyond what had previously been published. I do not consider that the judge erred in

Right to reach this conclusion

holding that, in the circumstances, the claim to an injunction was not proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued.

(b) Further Publication. The most important, and yet to me the most straightforward, issue in the case is whether the *Observer* and *The Guardian* should now be free to comment on the book, and to publish as much of *Spycatcher* as they are permitted to do, under the fair dealing exception in the law of copyright.

The learned judge, and all three members of the Court of Appeal, have held that both should be free to do so. I have no doubt that they were right to reach this conclusion.

The extent of the publication of *Spycatcher* which has taken place at the date of trial is set out in the judgement of the learned judge (see [1988] 2 WLR 805, 820-822). No doubt its publication has continued unabated since that date.

On any sensible view the information contained in the book was, at the date of trial, in the public domain. For this reason alone, in my opinion, the injunctions against the *Observer* and *The Guardian* should now be discharged.

In our civil law there is, so far as I am aware, no ground for restraining publication of information relating to national security other than breach of confidence. Information relating to national security is, of its very nature, *prima facie* confidential.

If a person into whose possession it comes publishes it, and (as is usually well) aware of its confidential nature, he will *prima facie* be guilty of breach of confidence, subject of course to the duty of confidence upon the duty of confidence.

One of these limitations is that information is no longer confidential once it has entered the public domain, once information relating to national security has entered the public domain, I find it difficult to see upon what basis further disclosure of such information can be restrained.

(2) *The Sunday Times*. (a) Publication on 12 July 1987. (All the relevant facts are set out in the judgement of the learned judge. He, and a majority of the Court of Appeal, have held this publication to have constituted a breach of confidence.

Only Bingham LJ formed a different view, on the basis that it was then a virtual certainty that widespread publication of the book in the United States would almost immediately take place. I am, with all respect, unable to accept Bingham LJ's generous approach.

In my opinion, he has promoted a plea in mitigation to the status of a substantive defence. The simple fact is that, on 12 July, publication in the United States had not taken place; certainly, on 12 July, the information in *Spycatcher* was not yet in the public domain.

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A duty of confidence breached

Lord Brightman: Disloyal intelligence officers free to disclose secrets.

LORD BRIGHTMAN said: I am in agreement with the majority of your Lordships that the two appeals and the cross appeal fail on all issues. The ground is so comprehensively covered by the speeches of your Lordships that I intend that my contribution to the debate shall be brief.

It is clear beyond argument that Mr Peter Wright, by making *Spycatcher* available for serialisation and publication in July 1987, flagrantly breached the duty of confidence which, as a former member of the British Security Service, he owed to the Crown.

It is equally clear that as a result of that publication and the ensuing worldwide dissemination of the facts and surmises therein contained, the initial confidentiality of the contents of the book has been totally destroyed.

Against the background, the question which arises is, what are the duties and liabilities of the three newspapers in relation to their past and intended future publication and discussion of matter to be found in *Spycatcher*.

A member of the Security Service under a lifelong duty of confidence towards the Crown. The purpose of that duty is to preserve intact the secrets of the service which it would be against the public interest to disclose. If the member departs abroad and publishes his memoirs there, he breaches his lifelong duty of confidence.

Thereafter such duty is incapable of existing toward the matter disclosed. The reason why the duty of confidence is extinguished is that the matter is no longer secret and there is therefore no secrecy in relation to such matter remaining to be preserved by the duty of confidence.

It is meaningless to talk of a continuing duty of confidence in relation to matters disclosed to the world. It is meaningful only to discuss the remedies available to deprive the defendant of his successors in title of benefits flowing from the breach, or to compensate appropriate cases to compensate the confider.

In my opinion the reason why the court would, or might, grant an injunction against Wright is that he brought material within the jurisdiction and sought to publish *Spycatcher* here, is not that such an order would recognise a subsisting duty of confidence, but that it would prevent the unjust enrichment of Wright, or preclude him from benefiting, tangibly or intangibly, from his own wrongdoing, or perhaps, as the majority of your Lordships would see it, equity is vested in the Crown, as suggested by three of your Lordships.

The Crown is bound to face the uncomfortable fact that the intelligence officer is free to emigrate to a safe haven overseas, and from there to give world-wide publicity, in pursuit of money or activity, to matters of the closest secrets of the organisation which he once purported to serve.

After that has been done, secrecy is lost and the Crown is inevitably left with, at best, the highly unsatisfactory and totally inadequate remedies of the nature sought in the present case, or, at worst, with no remedy at all. This situation is unacceptable. Fortunately, exceedingly few intelligence officers are cast in the same mould as Wright.

I turn to the five issues identified by Sir John Donaldson MR ([1987] 2 WLR 805, 871).

The future serialisation by *The Sunday Times* raises the most controversial of the questions with which your Lordships are concerned.

the application of the Crown had *The Sunday Times* not been published. I have no doubt that any future instalment should be similarly restrained.

However, on second thoughts I do not think this conclusion is correct, attractive though it may be on moral grounds.

The Crown is only entitled to restrain the publication of information which it can show would be against the public interest, as it normally will be if theretofore undisclosed.

But if the matter sought to be published is no longer secret there is unlikely to be any damage to the public interest by re-printing what all the world has already had the opportunity to read.

There is no possible damage to the public interest if Tom, Dick or Harry, or *The Sunday Times* reprints in whole or part what is already printed and available to the public in *Spycatcher*. Therefore it seems to me that no injunction should be granted to restrain further serialisation.

I think it would be particularly inappropriate to prohibit *The Sunday Times* from serialising a book which every other newspaper proprietor in the land is at liberty to serialise or publish, and may furthermore do so without reference to Wright or any copyright in *Spycatcher* which would be recognised by the courts of this country.

I do not see how the public interest would be realistically served by a selective ban on the re-printing of non-confidential matter in these circumstances.

I confess that at one time I felt disposed in favour of granting an injunction to restrain *The Sunday Times* from further serialisation, from seeking or publishing confidential information concerning the work of the British Security Service, or inviting *The Sunday Times* to give an undertaking to the like effect. However, this course does not appeal to your Lordships, and the point is not one which I wish to waste your Lordships' time on.

As indicated, I would dismiss the appeals and the cross appeal.

Voice of dissent on serial

Lord Griffiths: Balance in case comes down in favour of freedom of speech.

LORD GRIFFITHS, dissenting on the issues whether *The Sunday Times* should be allowed to continue serialisation of *Spycatcher* and whether the *Observer* and *The Guardian* were in breach of confidence in publishing the articles of 22 and 23 June, 1986 said: . . .

Whatever may have been the position in the past when the likes of Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Blunt were recruited things are very different today.

The most rigorous positive vetting procedures are applied before any man or woman is accepted as a member of the Security and Intelligence Service and their security status is reviewed regularly throughout their service.

These procedures are designed to ensure, so far as is humanly possible, that only those of the highest integrity and emotional stability serve in our Security and Intelligence Services.

I have no doubt that all loyal members of the Security Service, past and present, were outraged by Peter Wright's betrayal of trust which was all the more offensive because of the money that he and others made out of it.

But I reject as quite unrealistic the suggestion that the morale of this close knit and dedicated group of men and women will collapse or indeed be in any way affected by a further publication that they know can do no further damage to the operation of their service.

In so far as the possibility of Peter Wright making any more money out of publication in this country is concerned I can offer them a little comfort.

lish *Spycatcher* and keep such profits as they might make to themselves.

I would expect a judge to say that the disgraceful circumstances in which he wrote and published *Spycatcher* identified him to seek the assistance of the court to obtain any redress, see *Glyn v Weston Feature Film Co* ([1916] 1 Ch 261).

I say I doubt if Peter Wright owns the copyright because as at present I think it is owned by Scott J and Dillon LJ that the copyright in *Spycatcher* is probably vested in the Crown.

In my judgment the balance in this case comes down firmly in favour of the right to freedom of speech and a free press. The interlocutory injunction must be lifted leaving the *Observer* and *The Guardian* free to publish and comment upon *Spycatcher*.

The position of *The Sunday Times* is different and presents a more difficult problem. *The Sunday Times* is more closely identified with Wright's attempts to publish *Spycatcher* abroad than any other newspaper. On 4 June 1987 *The Sunday Times* bought the serialisation rights in *Spycatcher* from Peter Wright, an Australian publisher, Heinemann.

Although judgment had by that date been given in Australia in favour of publication an appeal was pending and *Spycatcher* could not yet be published in Australia. *The Sunday Times*, however, knew that Viking Penguin Inc intended to publish the book in the United States and it was permitted to publish the first instalment of *Spycatcher* more or less contemporaneously with the American publication.

Presumably *The Sunday Times* thought that the American publication would put the book so far in the public domain that all confidentiality would be destroyed.

In fact, however, *The Sunday Times* did not wait for the American publication and published the first serialisation on 12 July 1987 a few days before the book was published in the United States.

I agree with Lord Keith of Kinkaid that the publication of *The Sunday Times* was in breach of its duty of confidence to the Crown in publishing the extracts from *Spycatcher* on 12 July 1987. But I do not think that the breach was made from that publication or disclosure of prior publication or disclosure of information in *Spycatcher* is now public knowledge.

If there is to be a further restraint on *The Sunday Times* it can only be by extending to *The Sunday Times* the principle that a member of the Security Service cannot reveal to the public what he has learned from his duty of confidence by breaking it.

The question is whether *The Sunday Times* has so closely associated itself with Wright's breach of confidence, is to be free to serialise, upon what possible grounds could it be restrained from publishing *Spycatcher* to any other newspaper - yet all the judges who have previously considered this case are agreed that Peter Wright should not be entitled to do so.

This is, in my opinion a case in which *The Sunday Times* is so closely associated with Peter Wright's breach of duty that equity should place the same restraint upon *The Sunday Times* as it does upon Peter Wright.

In coming to this decision I have, of course, balanced the loss to freedom of expression but that seems to me to be of relatively little weight when the issue is one of the duty of confidence. I would not publish and comment and thus inform the public of the contents of the book.

We are next asked to consider the state question of whether the *Observer* and *The Guardian* were justified in publishing the book. The Australian proceedings on the 22 and 23 June 1986.

I use the word "justified" because at that date *Spycatcher* had not yet been published anywhere in the world and the two newspapers had received information of the contents of the book from Wright's publishers or lawyers which they knew constituted both a breach of the duty of secrecy and confidence owed by Wright to the Crown and a breach of the undertaking given to the court in New South Wales to reveal the contents of the book pending trial of the action.

In these circumstances the newspapers were bound by the same duty of confidence as Wright and publication could be justified either on the grounds that previous publication had destroyed the confidentiality of the material published, or that it was in the public interest that they should publish and comment on the breach of confidence and any other considerations of national security.

My starting point is to consider what would have been the position if Heinemann had been

own law should do what it can to discourage such publication.

One obvious way to discourage publication is to make it unprofitable to those who actively encourage the publication. If *The Sunday Times* is restrained from further serialisation of *Spycatcher* it will be placed at a unique disadvantage compared with the rest of the press but that is the price it will pay for being prepared to encourage Wright in his attempt to publish abroad.

The public will not suffer. If they have any interest left in *Spycatcher*, they will be able to turn to a host of other papers for information of the same kind.

An alternative might be to allow *The Sunday Times* to complete the serialisation but make it liable to account to the Crown for any profits that it makes.

I reject this alternative because it would be an exercise for the law to permit a course of action which it deemed to be wrong on condition that the wrongdoer paid a price for his wrongdoing. It is one thing to say you have done wrong therefore you must be deprived of any profit you have made - it is quite another to say we will let you go on doing wrong provided you hand over any profit you make out of the wrongdoing.

For *The Sunday Times* it is said to prevent a complete breach of confidence, a mere exercise when

I have not found this to be an easy decision

Spycatcher is freely available and will be commented upon by the media as a whole.

It is not the function of the law of confidence to punish the confider but to protect the confidee, and in the present circumstances no effective protection will be given to the Crown by stopping the remainder of the serialisation.

Although I have not found this to be an easy decision I have come to the conclusion that *The Sunday Times* should not be restrained from further serialisation. Peter Wright will not be permitted to publish *Spycatcher* in this country nor will any publisher on his behalf.

If Peter Wright approached a newspaper today to sell serial rights to publish *Spycatcher* he would be refused. It cannot in principle make any difference that the rights were sold by Peter Wright's publisher rather than by Peter Wright.

If Heinemann today is to be restrained so must anyone in the direct contractual chain with Heinemann. *The Sunday Times* deliberately placed itself in that contractual chain and in doing so gave encouragement to the publication of *Spycatcher* abroad and thereby associated itself with Peter Wright's breach of duty.

If *The Sunday Times*, who is tainted with Peter Wright's breach of confidence, is to be free to serialise, upon what possible grounds could it be restrained from publishing *Spycatcher* to any other newspaper - yet all the judges who have previously considered this case are agreed that Peter Wright should not be entitled to do so.

This is, in my opinion a case in which *The Sunday Times* is so closely associated with Peter Wright's breach of duty that equity should place the same restraint upon *The Sunday Times* as it does upon Peter Wright.

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In these circumstances the newspapers were bound by the same duty of confidence as Wright and publication could be justified either on the grounds that previous publication had destroyed the confidentiality of the material published, or that it was in the public interest that they should publish and comment on the breach of confidence and any other considerations of national security.

My starting point is to consider what would have been the position if Heinemann had been

attempting to publish the book in this country.

The court would be faced with the first attempt by a member of the Security Service to publish his memoirs and an interlocutory injunction would undoubtedly have been granted to restrain publication on the grounds that it would be damaging to the public interest. Indeed we have the example of the interlocutory injunctions granted by Dillon LJ and the judge in the present case.

This order shall not profit direct quotation of attributes to Peter Wright already made by Mr Chapman Fincher in the *Observer* or any television programme or programmes broadcast by Granada Television.

The judge excepted publication of these matters on the ground that they had already been published without any attempt by the Government to stop them and therefore would be neither a breach of confidence nor a breach of the duty to publish. The judge made no attempt to do so further damage to national security.

However, Miller J made it quite clear that this proviso did not entitle either newspaper to publish the two articles. The articles went far beyond mere repetition of what had previously appeared in the press or on television as direct attribution to Peter Wright. In his view the judge made the right decision.

If that decision was right, I can see no reason why the newspapers were justified in publishing the articles because the judge was not asked to restrain them from publishing *Spycatcher* abroad rather than in this country.

Of course the public had a legitimate interest in knowing that the Government were not going to stop the publication of the memoirs of a member of M15 in Australia but that could be reported without setting out the contents of the memoirs.

The public would have had an even greater interest if the attempt had been made to publish in this country but it would not have been permissible to report the contents of the book before the action had been tried. I therefore cannot agree that the articles could be justified as a report of the Australian proceedings.

I would add that although our courts were not bound by the Australian court's decision that the contents of *Spycatcher* should not be disclosed pending trial of the action it was a factor that a judge would be entitled to take into account when weighing the balance between upholding confidentiality and allowing publication.

Concomitantly requires that we should give weight to the desirability of upholding the decisions of the courts in other countries.

Finally, on this aspect to the direct contractual chain with Heinemann. *The Sunday Times* deliberately placed itself in that contractual chain and in doing so gave encouragement to the publication of *Spycatcher* abroad and thereby associated itself with Peter Wright's breach of duty.

If *The Sunday Times*, who is tainted with Peter Wright's breach of confidence, is to be free to serialise, upon what possible grounds could it be restrained from publishing *Spycatcher* to any other newspaper - yet all the judges who have previously considered this case are agreed that Peter Wright should not be entitled to do so.

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My starting point is to consider what would have been the position if Heinemann had been

that the bigger the lie the more likely it is to be believed.

If the allegations about Sir Roger Hollis and the Hester plot had been revealed for the first time to a journalist by Peter Wright I have no doubt that it would have been the duty of an editor in the first instance to report the allegations immediately to the appropriate minister and only to consider publication in his newspaper if he had been asked to do so.

On this aspect of the case I am in agreement with the views expressed by Sir John Donaldson MR in his judgement in the Court of Appeal.

Finally, what of the future? The editors said in their evidence that they might try to persuade other members of the Security Service to draw upon their service experience and comment upon the allegations in *Spycatcher*.

The Government therefore asks for an injunction in wide enough terms to restrain the publication of any material that the media may obtain from such sources. The object of this injunction is to stop the media from tempting other members of the Security Service from breaking their obligation of secrecy.

The editors were, however, giving evidence at the trial of this action and not in the light of the judgement that has now been delivered. It has now been made clear beyond peradventure that members of the Security Service owe a lifelong duty not to disclose service secrets to the media.

I would not be prepared to grant an injunction on the premise that both the media and members of the Security Service are likely to disregard this obligation.

If a journalist should try to tempt a member of the Security Service to follow Wright's example I would expect that the journalist to be seen off in peremptory terms. If, unhappily, a journalist should find another weak link then I would trust the journalist's editor not to publish unless he was well as satisfied that it was in the public interest to do so.

Ultimately, if we are to have an efficient Security Service we have to trust its members and if we are to have a free press we have to trust the editors.

I would therefore dismiss this appeal save for the two issues relating to future serialisation by *The Sunday Times* and publication of the articles in the *Observer* and *The Guardian* in June 1986.

Law will protect confidences

Lord Goff: Absurd that copies of book should now be circulating widely.

LORD GOFF said: . . . I have naturally been concerned by the fact that so far in this case it appears to have been accepted on all sides that Peter Wright should not be released from his obligation of confidence.

I cannot help thinking that this assumption may have been induced, in part at least, by three factors - first, the fact that Peter Wright himself is not a party to the litigation, with the result that no representations have been made on his behalf; second, the wholly unacceptable nature of his conduct; and third, the fact that he appears now to be able, with impunity, to reap vast sums from his disloyalty.

Certainly, the prospect of Peter Wright, safe in his Australian haven, reaping further profits from the sale of his book in this country is most unattractive.

The purpose of perpetuating Peter Wright's duty of confidence appears to be, in part to deter others, and in part to ensure that a man who has committed so flagrant a breach of his duty should not be enabled freely to exploit the formerly confidential information, placed by him in the public domain, with impunity.

SPECTRUM

The man who knew too much

SPY CATCHER

The Candid Autobiography of a Senior Intelligence Officer

PETER WRIGHT

Former Assistant Director of MI5

After a fight through the courts across the world, Peter Wright, exposé of MI5's innermost secrets, still cannot publish his book *Spycatcher* in this country.

But, Michael Evans reports, the extraordinary saga of spies, plots and assassins within it can now be revealed

Never has so much attention been focused on the contents of one book. Previous "insiders' intelligence officers with wartime experiences to tell, have written their memoirs with government approval. But their recollections were of an era well past.

Spycatcher was in a different mould. Peter Wright did not join MI5 until 1955 and retired only 12 years ago. He was the only senior MI5 officer to serve 20 years in counter-espionage. What he had to say was bound to have a contemporary flavour. Events that would normally be locked up in the intelligence archives for decades, if not for ever, were thrust into the limelight.

Peter Wright's argument that he was revealing nothing has never held water. Although most of the mole-hunting operations inside MI5 have been well chronicled, *Spycatcher* is full of revelations, many of them minor asides, which paint a distinctive picture of the life of an MI5 officer and the workings of a secret counter-intelligence organization. *Spycatcher* is also liberally sprinkled with names of former MI5 officers, most of them still alive. Cecil Shipp, named as the deputy director-general of the security service, retired only about a year ago.

With one exception, all the senior members of MI5's K Branch (counter-espionage) during Wright's era are named. One officer is protected with a false identity.

The Government's battle over *Spycatcher* concentrated on Wright's breach of trust, rather than on the contents of the book, because it did not want to face questioning in court over his account of alleged MI5 misdeeds. From the very beginning, it was accepted that the contents were correct.

The basic storyline of *Spycatcher* has already been well rehearsed.

● Of the allegations of an MI5 plot to remove Harold Wilson from Number 10, *Spycatcher* says:

It was inevitable that Harold Wilson would come to the attention of MI5. Before he became Prime Minister he worked for an East-West trading organization and paid many visits to Russia. MI5, well aware that the KGB will stop at nothing to entrap or frame visitors, were concerned that he should be well aware of the risk of being compromised by the Russians. When Wilson succeeded Gaitskill as Leader of the Labour Party, there was a further source of friction between himself and MI5. He began to surround himself with other East European émigré businessmen, some of whom had themselves been the subject of MI5's inquiries.

After Harold Wilson became Prime Minister in 1964, Angleton (James Angleton, head of the CIA's counter-intelligence department, now dead) made a special trip to England to see Martin Furnival Jones, who was then director of counter-espionage. Angleton came to offer us some very secret information from a source he would not name. This source alleged that Wilson was a Soviet agent. The accusation was totally incredible.

But by the end of the 1960s, information (from defectors) was coming to MI5's attention which suggested that there almost certainly was Soviet penetration of the Labour Party. In early 1974 (when Wilson was trying to regain power after the Government of Edward Heath) MI5 was sitting on information which, if leaked, would undoubtedly have caused a political scandal of incalculable consequences. The news that the Prime Minister himself was being investigated would at the least have led to his resignation. The point was not lost on some MI5 officers.

One afternoon I was in my office when two colleagues came in. They were with three or four other officers. "We understand you've reopened the Wilson case," said the senior one. "You know I can't talk about that," I told him. "Wilson's a bloody menace," said one of the younger officers. "And it's about time the public knew the truth."

The plan was simple. In the run-up to the election, MI5 would arrange for selective details of the intelligence about leading Labour Party figures, but especially Wilson, to be leaked to sympathetic pressmen.

Soundings in the office had already been taken and up to 30 officers had given their approval to the scheme. "We'll have him out," said one of them, "this time we'll have him out."

Wright was asked to hand over the latest files. Although he was tempted, he was persuaded by Victor Rothschild against joining the conspiracy.

● Of the proposal to assassinate the Egyptian leader President Nasser, *Spycatcher* says:

At the beginning of the Suez crisis, MI6 developed a plan, through the London Station, to assassinate Nasser using nerve gas. Eden [Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister] initially gave his approval to the operation, but later rescinded it when he got agreement from the French and Israelis to engage in joint military action. When this course failed, and he was forced to withdraw, Eden reactivated the assassination option a second time. By this time virtually all MI6 assets in Egypt had been rounded up by Nasser and a new operation, using renegade Egyptian officers was drawn up. But it failed lamentably, principally because the cache of weapons which had been hidden on the outskirts of Cairo was found to be defective.

Wright says he was involved "only peripherally, on the technical side" of the Nasser operation. The other main allegations concern a series of secret burglaries, and the claim that the former MI5 director-general, the late Sir Roger Hollis, might have been a Soviet spy.

● In the Hollis case, *Spycatcher* says:

As Hollis approached retirement, Fluency (the committee set up in 1964 to investigate allegations of Soviet penetration of MI5), began to uncover an entirely new picture of the history of the penetration of British intelligence. Many allegations which previously had been attributed to known spies like Philby or Blunt were found on detailed inspections to have been wrongly attributed.

The really startling thing about a list of 10 important allegations, all of which related to MI5, was the way it followed a clear chronological pattern from 1942 to 1963. For the first time, the material gathered (from key defectors and elsewhere) pointed in Hollis's direction.

During the court hearing in Sydney, when the Government first tried to stop the publication of *Spycatcher*, Wright said he had taken part in "tens, possibly hundreds" of illegal operations during his employment by MI5, for which he might have been imprisoned if detected. He said they were secretly authorized but would have been publicly disowned.

His claim that secret preparations were made to assassinate President Nasser during the 1956 Suez crisis was confirmed by Gough Whitlam, the former Australian Prime Minister, in his evidence to the court in Sydney. He said the preparations were twice authorized by Eden.

In many ways *Spycatcher* is more revealing about Wright himself (he admits the profession of intelligence is a lonely one) and the role he felt he could play to protect national security, than it is a supposed historical record of MI5's activities over two decades from the late 1950s to his retirement in January 1976.

A good example of the Wright mentality is revealed in one short passage about his time in Northern Ireland. Judging by the revelations, it is fortunate for the Government that Wright decided to exclude from *Spycatcher* any further details of his Ulster experience. He spent more than two years there.

Wright had been asked in 1972 by the then director-general of MI5, Sir Michael Hanley, to look at Northern Ireland. He spent two weeks in Ulster, reviewing the security situation. When he suggested that booby-trapped detonators should be planted on IRA terrorists, he was overruled. He was told it would be murder. Wright's reply, according to his account in *Spycatcher*, was: "Innocent people are being killed and maimed every day. Which policy do you think the British people would like us to pursue?"

Wright also wanted to tap the telephones of the Irish Republic from the attic of the British Embassy in Dublin by using a system that intercepted the radio microwaves. His aim was to intercept communications by the IRA. But this was vetoed by the Foreign Office.

Wright also discloses some of the more mundane aspects of MI5 operations. The Watchers, for example. These are the specialist surveillance teams of MI5's A4 branch who are responsible for



Breaking the mould: Wright's claim to be saying nothing new does not stand up in the face of his revelations about his life on the inside of a secret counter-intelligence operation



Figures in a world of intrigue: Eden, who approved a plan to kill Nasser, Khrushchev, MI5 head Roger Hollis, Harold Wilson, the victim of a plot, and Nasser, the target of assassins

keeping tabs on the movements of "selected targets". The targets could be Soviet intelligence officers, posing as accredited diplomats, or suspected "subversives" intent on undermining the security of the realm.

The administrative back-up to the Watcher teams is today housed behind blast-proof "net curtains" in a nondescript tower building in NW1.

Wright says that in the late Fifties, when he first joined the security service, one of the MI5 observation posts was in the bedroom of a house opposite a main gate of the Soviet Embassy in Kensington Park Gardens, west London. Two Watchers, armed with binoculars, a camera and a telephoto lens, would sit watching the street below. Known KGB and GRU (military intelligence) officers emerging from the embassy would be identified from a three-volume album of photographs and then followed.

The Watcher cars, according to Wright, were ordinary models fitted with highly tuned engines which were kept in the MI5 garages at Battersea. Ironically, I understand the security service garage is no longer in Battersea, after a Soviet intelligence officer was spotted some years ago climbing over the wall.

Wright says the cars were resprayed every three months and

each had a selection of number plates which were changed at regular intervals. One car, apparently, was an instant giveaway. The driver had changed only one of the number plates.

In the Government's first court statement on the *Spycatcher* affair, Sir Robert Armstrong (now Lord Armstrong), then the Cabinet Secretary, said that even outdated information in *Spycatcher* could be useful to an enemy. The disclosure of the working methods, equipment, office routine and structure of MI5, and its current and past operations, would help "hostile agencies" and terror groups to plan attacks and to protect themselves.

Armstrong added: "Any statement by an officer relating to his service, irrespective of content, and whether true or false, would be likely to impair the effective functioning of the service."

Wright's memory on occasions appears unreliable. For example, he describes how the suite in Claridge's used by the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev during his visit to Britain in April 1956 was bugged. (Wright says that Claridge's was always covered by MI5's Special Facilities equipment installed on the phones because so many guests staying at the hotel were of interest to MI5.) He listened for hours to Khrushchev chatting away to his valet

and "fussing with his hair parting" in front of the mirror. Khrushchev was, of course, almost bald.

MI5 was also involved in a plan to find the EOKA leader General Grivas in the Cyprus crisis.

● According to *Spycatcher*:

I first became involved in Cyprus shortly after I joined MI5, when the Director of E Branch (Colonial Affairs), Bill Magan, sent me some papers on the escalating conflict. The Greek Cypriot Archbishop Makarios was leading a vigorous campaign for full independence, supported by the Greek Government, the AKEL Communist Party and EOKA, the guerrilla army led by Colonel Grivas.

British policy in Cyprus was an utter disaster. The Colonial Office was trying to pursue political negotiations in a deteriorating security situation, relying on the Army to keep order. Grivas needed to be located, isolated and neutralized before political negotiations stood a chance. I was convinced, reading the papers, the MI5 could do far better than the Army and I told Magan I was confident that we could locate Grivas accurately by tracing his communications in the same way I planned our attacks against the Russians.

An operation code-named Sunshine was evolved. It would be too crude to say that Sunshine was an assassination operation. But it amounted to the same thing. The plan was simple: to locate Grivas and bring up a massive concentration of soldiers. We knew he would never surrender and like two of his trusted lieutenants who had recently been cornered by the Army, he would die in the shoot-out.

I arrived in Nicosia on January 17, 1959. The first step was to place a secure telephone tap on Makarios's palace. We decided to place a concealed tap on one of the overhead cables leading into the palace. The whole operation was fraught with danger. John Wyke, MI5's best technical operator, who came with me, had to climb a telephone pole in total darkness, in full view of the road, which was constantly patrolled by Makarios's armed bodyguards and EOKA guerrillas. The tap was successfully installed.

However just as Operation Sunshine moved into top gear, the Colonial Office hurriedly settled the Cyprus problem at a constitutional conference at Lancaster House. The carpet was roughly pulled from under our feet and the entire Sunshine plan aborted overnight. Magan was furious.

● **SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

INCREASE IN REINVESTMENT LIMIT FOR 34 TH ISSUE

The maximum limit for the amount which may be reinvested in 34th Issue Savings Certificates is being doubled from £5,000 to £10,000. The new limit will come into effect tomorrow, Saturday 15 October. The limit applies to sums reinvested from earlier, matured Issues of Savings Certificates in Reinvestment Certificates. Savers may also hold up to £1,000 in 34th Issue in addition to the £10,000 limit.

Reinvestment from matured Issues (ie Certificates which have been held for five years or more) is by direct application to the Savings Certificate and SAYE Office in Durham only. The prospectus and application form are obtainable from most post offices and banks.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

Issued by the Department for National Savings on behalf of the Treasury.

A FIGHT TO PUBLISH. MONTH BY MONTH

1985, September: Government obtains temporary injunction against Wright and his Australian publishers.

1986, July: Attorney General wins High Court ban preventing *The Guardian* and the *Observer* reporting any information obtained from Wright.

November-December: Government versus *Spycatcher* at New South Wales Supreme Court.

1987, March 12: Australian judge rules Wright should be allowed to publish. Government lodges appeal.

July 12: *The Sunday Times* begins publishing *Spycatcher* extracts to coincide with United States publication. Attorney General starts contempt proceedings.

July 24: Court of Appeal overturns High Court ruling, thus lifting injunctions against newspapers.

July 30: Law Lords uphold the Government's case for temporary injunctions by 3-2 majority, with dissenting opinion by Lord Bridge that the ban is a step towards totalitarianism.

September 24: New South Wales Appeal Court gives go-ahead to publish in Australia. Government lodges appeal.

November 23: Start of High Court hearing in London

with Government attempting to win a permanent gag on newspapers' reporting or commenting on allegations in *Spycatcher*.

December 21: Mr Justice Scott in High Court rejects Government's plea for a permanent injunction on reporting of extracts.

1988, January 25: Government lawyers ask Court of Appeal for new, wider ban stopping newspapers from reporting any information about intelligence services. Judgment reserved.

February 10: Appeal Court rejects Government's appeal for permanent ban. Government granted immediate leave to appeal to the Lords and a temporary injunction remains.

March 9: Australian High Court hears Government's final appeal against publication and reserves judgment.

June 2: Australian High Court unanimously rejects Government case.

June 14: Government's final attempt to stop publication in Britain starts in House of Lords. Law Lords reserve judgment.

Oct 13: Law Lords unanimously reject Government's appeal.

Craig Brown
is on
page 20

FRIDAY PAGE

No pain, no gain

If Edna O'Brien is 'fiercely independent', why are her heroines fiercely romantic victims? Catherine Bennett reports

Betrayed, agonized, bored, suicidal, murderous and occasionally mad, Edna O'Brien's heroines have never been a good advertisement for love. From her first novel, *The Country Girls*, it is love which has brought them to such a pass, made their habitual attitude one of craven anticipation — beside a telephone that will not ring, inside a house where an expected cab will not come, for a proposal that will never be made.

Her latest romantic victim, the central figure in her first novel for 11 years, is Anna, a middle-aged woman who goes to Spain to recover from a particularly plaguey bout.

She stays in an expensive hotel and encounters other sufferers: a reclusive, middle-aged, formerly daring debutante; an elderly but still compulsive flirt; and a young woman called Catalina, who has all the tragedies of love still to come. They overwhelm her before the novel has ended. There is something hopelessly sad about it.

Miss O'Brien does not care for the word sad — or certainly not in her own context. "Sure there is sadness in it, the way there is sadness in life. Sadness has its own energy, it's an intense book, I would say, rather than sad."

But does not her book show how the devoted pursuit of romantic, sexual love could leave the middle-aged with little to show for it? "I think it brings a lot," says O'Brien, "we are the sum of the things that happen to us, but perhaps we reflect on them more. I would doubt if anyone I've come across has been spared some of the pains of whatever I have described."

They may not have been spared it, but some might experience a sense of disillusion if, like Anna, they were left reflecting that they had neglected their friends, children and family for some fruitless passion. "I don't think I would call it disillusion," Miss O'Brien says, replying, as is her earnest way, as if the question had concerned her personal circum-

stances, "because one wouldn't write about it quite so zealously if one was disillusioned. Pain is not the same as disillusion. Disillusion is a more hollow thing and I haven't got there yet — nor do I wish to; it's not on my list."

Miss O'Brien's list, as her appearance and circumstances indicate, is altogether a more bounteous affair. She appears at her door in Knightsbridge, inside a rich sheen of silky materials. There is a soft jacket in plum and shining threads, a swishing skirt of white and black, and a creamy satin blouse — wasted on a woman visitor — which slips, constantly, to reveal an inch or so of white lacy bra.

She has not lived in Ireland since her early writing was banned there, but when she speaks of her origins in County Clare, her low brogueish voice becomes more brogueish still and she begins to say things like "twas" in a soft, sing-song fashion.

"Twas a religious background, in a very small community, a hamlet," she says, "and it was very fertile for writing because you knew everyone's life, and everyone's stories. And any kind of throttling or repression makes one more eager."

Before long, she eloped to London and wrote an invigorating account of a rural Irish girlhood, followed by other novels which told of elopement, jaded married life, and loneliness in London.

The failures of O'Brien's solitary, dolorous women to find enduring romantic love have been consistent enough to suggest that their author thinks it impossible. "I think it is rare, I think it is what many people including myself would aspire to, towards or wish for," O'Brien says. "I certainly believe that it is possible, and the most precious and wonderful thing on earth."

Early in her new novel, O'Brien's Anna celebrates a sensual, but aphysical, moment of communion with a photographer she has just met.



Country girl in London: Edna O'Brien calls the new book "intense, not sad"

Later, she does consummate her passion for Catalina, a robust child of nature, although this, too, is a union more spiritual than fleshly.

O'Brien, who brought up two sons alone after her divorce, describes herself as "fiercely independent", but this quality is seldom seen in the sentimental life of her fictional women, as they yearn for men to stay the night, leave their wives, agree to father their children. It would be nice to think that real women are different now. "They are certainly stronger in many ways," says O'Brien, "in their professions, in their self-image which

is very important, in their economic set-up. But that's only part of the story, and there's the other part of the story which, for want of another word, we call the heart. And I don't think any kind of indoctrination changes the heart."

"The very nature of love, sexual love, requires for its potency opposites. Like electricity there has to be two kinds of energy for that" — she claps her hands smartly — "spark! No-one wants to be dull, I hope."

The High Road by Edna O'Brien is published this week by Weidenfeld and Nicolson (£10.95)

How to divorce a knock-out

I didn't see the television show in which the heavy-weight champion Mike Tyson appears to have thrown the fight for his money, so I don't know whether he and his wife were sitting on their zebra-stencilled leather chairs or the regular suede ones. All I know is that husband and wife sat side by side in their matrimonial mansion in New Jersey as they chatted to American interviewer Barbara Walters.

"It's been torture," actress Robin Givens, also known as Mrs Mike Tyson, told Miss Walters. "It's been pure hell. It's been worse than anything I could possibly imagine. I'm not talking about once a week. Every day there has been some kind of fight." Miss Givens was worried, it seems, that her husband was a manic depressive with a frightful temper. Mr Tyson was not quite as certain on the subject, understandably. He admitted to having swings of mood and was under medical help for this condition, but his perception of events was a little milder. "I never totally struck my wife... beat her up... no."

My friends tell me that the one-hour special made riveting television. One supposes in today's showbiz America anything goes, but this television show may turn out to have been more than just a spiritual strip-tease for the champion. It was only a week later that Robin Givens filed for divorce in her home state of California, where the law entitles her to a 50-50 split of all assets accrued during the marriage. This week she switched lawyers and possibly states and demanded approximately £7 million for an uncontested divorce. No matter what venue her divorce finally takes, the television show made a powerful argument for conferring victim status on the unhappy wife and for Mr Tyson to settle out of court.

Well, heigh-ho, I thought. In the bad old days, spouses



BARBARA AMIEL

promised to stick with each other for better or worse, in sickness and health. "I'll death us do part". That might be a bit onerous, of course, but Mrs Tyson's eight months of marriage seemed a little short of the most modern definition of eternity. A bad marriage can be as close to hell as life on this

**'Eight months
of marriage
seemed a little
short of the
most modern
definition
of eternity'**

earth gets, I know, and who could blame a wife for packing the whole thing in? But if one spouse decides, against the wishes of the other, to get out and avoid taking the "worse", perhaps they ought not to try to just take the "better" with them. These days, however, matrimonial law in America may be there to help them do just that.

When various jurisdictions in Canada and the United States changed their matri-

monial laws to include no fault divorce and 50-50 property splits, some of us had very nasty qualms about what it all could mean. Fault may be a difficult matter to decide in some cases but surely, we argued, it should have some bearing on the economic division of assets. Some people make truly frightful marriage partners, while others work hard at creating domestic bliss. It seemed the height of lunacy to reward an alcoholic husband for years of abusing his wife, or to give half a husband's stock portfolio to the wife who runs off with her toy boy.

Nor was it clear why the money accumulated during a marriage should always be split 50-50. Mike Tyson made about £20 million in the last year because he could knock everyone else silly. Anyone else whose fists could knock as hard as his could have made the same amount of money — even without being married to the beautiful Miss Givens. The notion of American feminists that marriage partners contribute equally to the accumulation of marital assets may be quite true in some cases, patently untrue in others, and sometimes in between.

I suppose we can't blame Miss Givens for hauling Mr Tyson into court. After all, it's what the law of the land encourages her to do. As for the lurid accounts of their marriage which claim Tyson was tricked into matrimony, well, the courts will have to decide that one. But I can't help feeling sorry for the chap, who in all likelihood will have only one short stint in his career as a boxer to make that sort of stupendous money. I don't suppose Tyson has read Stephen Vizinczey's novel *The Innocent Millionaire*, but he would have some sympathy for its theme. The dream of finding sunken treasure is an impossible dream. Vizinczey's book tells us. But even more impossible is the attempt to keep it.

L'eau de toilette par Christian Dior.

TIMES DIARY DAVID WALKER

Fate, in the shape of Sir Brian Hayes, will shortly give Lord Young a chance to prove he is the most dynamic departmental manager in Whitehall. Renaming the DTI as the Department of Enterprise and having off bits of it for privatization and "agency status" was all very well, but he now has an opportunity to do something really radical: replace Sir Brian when he retires next year with an import from the private sector.

That may not sound dramatic but it is. Whitehall recruits from the private sector have either been restricted to specific "technical" jobs or part-timers with no regular position within the machine. Sir Brian is different. He is a permanent secretary in charge of a mainline department. Replacing him with an import would really upset the establishment of what he is up against: the massive disapproval of DTI civil servants who want a crack at the top jobs, and of Sir Brian's successor, Sir Robin Butler. Early indications are that Lord Young will accept defeat by the machine, though in return he may insist on a full say in Whitehall offers up as Sir Brian's successor.

The sacrifices of a father who is also head of the Home Civil Service... this year Sir Robin Butler made a point of visiting all the sub-divisions of the office of the Minister for the Civil Service, which is concerned with manpower and personnel. All except one. "I haven't been to the Civil Service Selection Board because my daughter was taking the Civil Service exams and I thought I had better not go. She has, in fact, now failed. Mind you, she may try again."

Government information officers neither hear nor speak evil; they are generally pretty short-sighted, too. On Monday - completely unknown to the well-staffed information office at the Department of Education and Science - the private office of Robert Jackson, Minister for Higher Education, arranged for selected opinion formers (i.e., journalists) to have a drink with him at his Victoria flat.

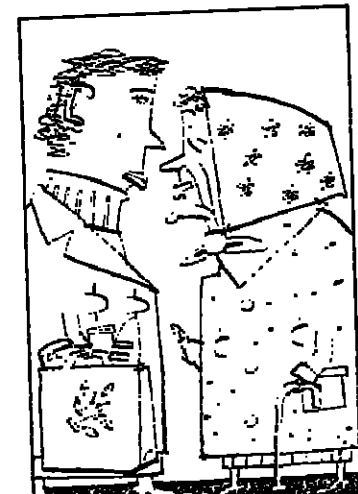
Jackson, completely unattributable of course, set forth his most recent ideas on raising tuition fees in a selected, experimental group of universities in order to cut the dependence of the universities on central grant. The stories appeared - some even on the front pages - of "government ministers" over to the DES information office: "There is no government proposal to change fees. It is nonsense to speculate in this way."

Nonsense, unless presumably it is spouted by a DES minister.

The DES is none the less doing a lot of official thinking these days. Deputy secretary Richard Bird, long suspected by anxious vice-chancellors of being the dark intelligence behind various government initiatives in higher education, has been given a "thinking" job, while John Vereker, a new deputy secretary, takes on his operational role in the higher education field. (With all these deputy secretaries in a department with very little executive responsibility some people wonder how the permanent secretary, Sir David Hancock, manages to keep his barons occupied.) Vereker is a recent arrival in the department from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He joins a previous FCO export already in further and higher education. Anthony Shamier, who the more snobbish vice-chancellors like because he is said to give the thing a bit of tone.

Let's stick with the DES and be glad that it has a formidable commitment to freedom of information. A recent meeting of the Joint Council of the General Certificate of Secondary Education, a body under some fire because of doubts about recent results, was addressed by John Everson, a chief clerk among Her Majesty's Inspectors. Reassuring his audience, anxious about criticisms of exam standards, he said they should be proud of the GCSE's success. Innocuous enough. Everson was reading from a typescript and a reporter asked if he could check his notes against it. Everson refused. Even when the reporter said all he wanted was to make sure that his account was accurate. Everson would still not part with his notes. In exasperation the reporter asked: "What will you do if I am wrong?" The civil servant's reply was simple: "I shall complain to your editor."

BARRY FANTONI



'And if it gets really cold, I can always throw a British Coal prospectus on the fire'

The First Division Association, representing top grades in the Civil Service, hasn't exactly covered itself in glory by its handling of the replacement of John Ward, the general secretary. After short-listing two people from among its officers, Sue Corbett and Derek Stobbs, the executive declared its choice inadequate and readjusted, excluding the internal two and readjusted. Members of the executive have gone into a kind of purdah, fearful in case they are accused of spoiling the second exercise. One broke cover this week, however, to observe rather acidly that while all the letters published in *FDAs* on the appointment were critical of the executive they were the only expression of view a profoundly apathetic membership (her words) had made.

The Law Lords, all five of them, have in their varying ways in their judgments over the Spycatcher case, reinforced confidence in the British legal system and upheld the public interest against the wishes of the government of the day.

It would have been absurd and beyond the bounds of common sense if the Government had been allowed to get away with a blanket ban on publishing extracts from the book *Spycatcher* when it can be bought openly in bookshops in the UK, and initially even by the roadside. Even this Government drew back from the force of taking these booksellers to court, sensing yet another bloody nose.

But why has it continued to pursue its case to the limit, when a more prudent manager would have thrown in the towel after the Australian courts ruled against it?

The answer lies in part with the character of the Prime Minister. She prefers a public mauling to retreating with grace. But in part it must be admitted in fairness she was also trying to re-establish a more fundamental point, namely that members of the Security Services owe a lifelong duty to the Crown not to disclose any secret or confidential information they acquire during their service.

The British Government felt it

had to re-establish this obligation because, through a series of incompetent decisions, it had almost forgone the right to claim such an obligation from its Security Service employees. The Government took no action to stop Chapman's book *The Trade in Treachery* being published, knowing full well that his primary source was Peter Wright. It had deliberately been given every opportunity through an intermediary, by both the publisher, Sidgwick and Jackson, and the author, to intervene if it felt that national security was being jeopardized.

Sir Robert Armstrong, then the Cabinet Secretary, did not even know that there was an intermediary when giving evidence in Australia. Nor was Sir Robert even informed that Sidgwick and Jackson had been told, through the intermediary, by the Security Services that they were not asking for any action to be taken to prevent publication of the book nor suggesting any modification to the text or any deletions.

Sir Robert only knew that when he saw an advance copy of Pincher's most recent book, *A Web of Deception*. The House of Commons and the country have never been told how the Security Services held back that information from the Cabinet Secretary and by inference from the Prime Minister. This represents by far the most serious aspect of the whole Spycatcher affair.

The Government also took no action to prevent Peter Wright's appearance in a Granada television programme in 1984 or when repeated. It has appeared to be ready to allow other people in the Security Services to publish confidential information when it suits and object when it embarrasses. It has refused to introduce a contract of employment and an approved vetting system for people wanting to put their Security Service experiences into the public domain.

What little comfort the Government can draw from this whole sorry debacle, which damaged the reputation of the Cabinet Secretary and at times made

Britain itself an international laughing stock, is that once again the judges have, rightly in my view, reaffirmed the obligation to silence on which the future of our security and intelligence services depends.

Lord Griffiths states it well when he says in his judgment that any member or ex-member of the service should be forbidden to publish any material relating to his service experience, however trivial it might seem, without clearance.

No doubt we will hear much of these words from the Prime Minister but, in justice, when she does she must be forced to use the whole of Lord Griffiths's judgment. The only possible exception he sees is the public-interest defence.

A member of the service who discovered that "some indiscreet" course of action was being pursued that was clearly detrimental to our national interest should be relieved of his duty of confidence if he could not persuade his superiors to take action. That wise judgment in its

totality means that the Government must now concede the powerful case for a public interest defence in its proposed reform of the Official Secrets Act.

If it is sensible it will also seek an international agreement to uphold the obligation to confidentiality among security and intelligence officers of all friendly nations who share intelligence information. The New Zealand and the United States governments have shown far more sense over this than the Australian government.

The other major question is whether the directors of Times Newspapers will now exercise their right to continue with the serialization of the *Spycatcher* memoirs. All their competitors are now freed of any copyright inhibition, and can publish what they will. *The Sunday Times*, having already paid £25,000, is due to pay a good deal more on completion.

Lord Keith of Kinkel, I am sure, speaks for the nation as a whole when he says that "the

prospect of Mr Wright receiving further sums of money from *The Sunday Times* as a reward for his treachery is a revolting one."

He makes it clear that those responsible for the decision to publish well knew that the material was confidential in character, and had not as a whole been previously published anywhere.

He went on to say: "The purpose of *The Sunday Times* was of course to steal a march on the American publication, so as to be the first to reveal, for its own profit, the confidential material."

No doubt we will have to endure a lot of editorial cant about freedom of the Press, but it is good to see a judge laying it down the line, saying: "It would be naive to suppose that the prospect of financial gain was not one of the reasons why it did so."

He concludes, rightly I believe, that it would be inappropriate to prohibit *The Sunday Times* from serializing the book. But surely Times Newspapers has a moral obligation not to stuff any more gold into the mouth of Peter Wright.

Lord Griffiths speaks for many when he says: "Ultimately, if we are to have an efficient Security Service, we have to trust its members, and if we are to have a free Press we have to trust the editors."

David Owen on the significance of the Spycatcher judgment

The law to the rescue

Barbara Amiel

How credible a Christian?

Yesterday's debate on Sunday trading was the liveliest session of the Tory conference so far. Punctuated by quotations from the Scriptures and good-humoured cries of "rubbish" from the floor, the Conservatives debated in splendid confusion whether or not a Christian Conservative should shop on a Sunday.

On a broader scale, the implications of being a Christian Tory have perplexed people outside the party as well. What brought the question into the open was the decision of Mrs Thatcher to bring the notion of living a Christian life out of the Book of Common Prayer and into common usage. It is a stand that has evoked some strong responses.

In a gallery of the convention hall on Tuesday I listened to a BBC Radio religious affairs reporter interviewing a Tory agent who had just attended a fringe meeting titled "Conservative Christians". The meeting was one of several at the conference and was conducted by a Jesuit returned from El Salvador. This spot of North-South dialogue did not reassure the BBC lady.

"Do you think that (Christianity) is a real vote-getter?" she asked the Tory. He seemed puzzled. As a dedicated Christian he has not quite thought of the Resurrection that way. The BBC lady explained that Mrs Thatcher could use the notion of Christianity to "turn around" Tory "selfishness and greed" and make them acceptable. As she saw it, Christianity was being used as a merchandising scheme in which bad instincts were being repackaged and "high profiled" under the brand name of Jesus Christ. "You don't see a conspiracy theory here?" she asked the agent. I couldn't resist.

"Do you?" I asked her when she was finished. "I'm absolutely convinced of it," she said. "I've been watching this since before her speech to the Church of Scotland."

It was the stuff of the Monday

Club's wildest nightmares. Still, I could not entirely dismiss the concern itself, ever since the Prime Minister's speech to the Church of Scotland I have been musing about quite how her commitment to Christianity affects policy-making, and just what the response of those of us who are not Christians, or indeed members of any organized religion, might be.

A re-reading of the Church of Scotland speech is helpful. It is clearly a personal statement of a very deep faith. Such a speech does not lend itself to the normal standards of critical analysis, and all one can properly say from it, I think, is a statement of intent on Mrs Thatcher's part.

Two major themes seem to run through the speech: the notion of individual responsibility as the duty of a Christian, and the idea of Christian stewardship - the belief that man, created in God's image, carries a mandate to act as a steward of the earth's resources. This, of course, is tremendously broad. As Mrs Thatcher points out in her speech, a shared belief in Christianity does not lead to political unanimity. "None of this," she said, "tells us exactly what kind of political and social institutions we should have. On this point Christians will very often genuinely disagree, though it is a mark of Christian manner that they will do so with courtesy and mutual respect."

Thatcher's Christian beliefs have long been a matter of record, of course, and there seems little reason to doubt their sincerity now. They surfaced publicly, I think, as early as 1981, when she preached a sermon in a church in the City. The conversion to green issues, for example, seems motivated both by her chemistry degree and her sense of stewardship for future generations. If anything, Christianity may well be the brake on her unequivocal embrace of the free market and most probably a source of "heart" in her political judgements.



It may also explain the presence in her entourage of similarly committed Christians, such as the present head of the policy unit, Dr Brian Griffiths, or Michael Alison, her PPS from 1983-87, now spokesman for the Church of England in the House of Commons, and the author of the policy unit, who has also helped on some of her speeches. As for the timing of the present policies, I don't find

anything sinister in the recent conversion to green issues. I'm prepared to believe the official explanation that the economic issues of spending and inflation had priority in the earlier years. I suppose most people like to assume that they have some transcendental authority for their ideas. It seems to be a universal human attribute. That authority may be the science of history, or a Marxist would assert, or it may be some

humanistic impulse that has believers under the influence of the Enlightenment.

Myself, I vaguely echo Diderot. While I don't look for some notion of what is good and right outside human beings, I expect that any belief in liberty or natural justice can't quite be regarded as a rational thing either. After all, there is no rational reason why some people should not be slaves and yet it seems axiomatic to me.

On the same basis, no more irrationally, one can turn to the notions of religion and look at their ethical constructs as some sort of transcendental authority from which action flows. Those of us who do not share that religion are free to make a judgement on whether the consequences of the beliefs are good or bad or fair or just.

My own unease with the highly visible Christianity in Thatcherism stemmed, I suppose, from several sources. I'm not a believer in metaphysical systems as such, and in spite of the fact that I share many of the Judeo-Christian ideas she professes, I have a reflex worry that rigid systems may promote action with which one entirely disagrees and which will have some metaphysical authority to justify them. One worries that it may all give rise to an irrational self-righteousness. One always worries about someone who is good because God told them to be that way. I suppose it is the fear of what God might say tomorrow.

The reason I fear that less and less as time goes by is that one sees how capable humanism is of distortion and irrationality. In the end, the only system that could be called "rational" would be a valueless, value-free world. An additional unease, I expect, comes from the fact that I happen to be very specifically a Jew, and some sense of Christianity as a proselytizing force, and a force with certain degree of impatience, lies deep within my tribal memory.

But all this is vague. In fact, it remains ever true that if a leader wants to mobilize certain highly moral political programmes, it is insufficient to talk only of economic interest. Citizens will not man the barricades for cost-benefit alone. You may have to talk about intangibles such as Christian stewardship to get people to pick up litter or look after their children and ageing parents. The BBC reporter notwithstanding, if that will do the trick, it's fine with me.

Commentary • ROBERT KILROY-SILK

Our exemplary citizens

At the Tory party conference in Brighton today the Prime Minister will argue the case for us all to become active citizens. She will lecture us on our duty to one another and on the need to be good neighbours. She will, we are reliably informed, promote the notion that those who have prospered in recent years should put something back into the community. Their debt to society can be repaid, in part at least, by contributing their time or money, or both, to charitable works.

There is nothing wrong with Mrs Thatcher providing such a strong moral lead, whatever the faint-hearts and the po-faced may say about the need for politicians to avoid moral issues. The more the politicians address themselves to questions of value and their visions of society, rather than engaging in the depressing me-tooism competition of who can most efficiently run the economy, the better.

The Prime Minister is entitled to her views, and to communicate them forcibly to bring about a change in attitudes and behaviour. That is what she is in politics to achieve. She will certainly be dictating a new political agenda today, and forcing the opposition parties to fight on her chosen territory. That is to be welcomed. It will enable more informed choices to be made.

The sentiments that he behind the concept of the active citizen are also laudable. They are perfectly sensible and acceptable. We are all dependent upon one another. We should acknowledge that.

But if Mrs Thatcher's views

are to have any effect, certain conditions must be satisfied. The first of these is that the new activist citizen must not be, and must not be seen to be, merely a means of obtaining cheap labour for the government. They must not become a substitute for adequate government provision. They must, on no account be viewed as a means of reducing the need for competent and professional nurses, social workers and police officers.

Yet this, unfortunately, is how they are perceived by many. No wonder. It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the new busybodies are intended to be cheap surrogates for the caring professionals who they follow in the wake of real cuts in public expenditure on the health and social services. The cynics, quite properly, also want to know why it has taken nine years for the Tories to find and espouse their new philosophy. To be worthwhile, credible and successful, the new citizens must be additional to the professional.

Just as important is that the message that is being preached from the top is seen to be serious and sincere. In this context, perhaps to a greater extent than in others, the politicians need to practise what they preach, and be seen to be so doing. There can be no excuses, no backsliding. They too are citizens, with the same responsibilities as the rest of us. It is no good having minister after minister enjoining us to do good works and to empty our pockets into the collecting tins if they do not actually do it themselves.

We cannot have Douglas

Hurd saying that, "successful people owe their time and money, voluntarily given, as well as another share of their money compulsorily taken in taxation," and insisting we sign up at the local neighbourhood watch or victim support scheme, if he and his colleagues do not do it themselves.

Do they? It does not seem as if they do. Asked about his own contribution as a private citizen the Home Secretary said he would "need time to think about it" before he could answer. Need to think about it? That's a bit rich. It is not a very auspicious example. You would not expect that the man setting the high moral tone and exhorting his fellow citizens to be altruistic and self-sacrificing would need time to tell us about his own contribution. He can't be doing very much.

Nor, it seems, are his junior ministers. Or, if they are, their private offices do not know what they do or are coy at confessing it. No one knows what, if anything, the likeable and high-profile John Patten does, except drive a Bristol. Douglas Hogg is said to "do something" with artists in his Grantham constituency. But then most MPs "do something" of that kind in their constituencies. They would be foolish if they did not, but that is more to do with gaining votes than truly voluntary public service.

Tim Renton is a governor of Rodean and a trustee of the Mental Health Foundation, and Lord Ferrers has a clutch of offices. He is the president of

this, the high steward of that and the fellow of something else. That is all very laudable. He is no doubt conscientious and committed. But it is not quite the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary are on about. After all, it is relatively easy for politicians to become presidents and patrons of voluntary organizations - it is actually difficult to avoid - but they do not often require much more than an adornment of a name on a postcard.

In any case, political work does not count. Much of it is done, like constituency work, to cement support and advance a career. The Prime Minister is asking for more than that. So is Douglas Hurd. Perhaps they had better start setting an example. So should their spouses. They can all now legitimately be put under the spotlight. If the rest of us are to answer for what we do, so should they.

Many, I'm sure, do nothing at all. A few do a lot. Some of them do something. But I can't really see Denis Thatcher taking a party of mentally handicapped to the seaside for the day or Theresa Lawson regularly doing the meals-on-wheels round or Fiona Fowler forming the backbone of some midnight soup run for the homeless. Yet they are exactly the type of "strong and able" and "successful" people to whom the Prime Minister will be addressing herself. Before she gets to her feet and scores a monumental own goal, she should find out just how many of her "own kind" are doing what she is asking the rest of us to do.

OCT 14 ON THIS DAY 1847

In the United States horses had been bred for trotting for many years, but it was not until 1871, when the American Trotting Register was set up, that trotting came to be recognized as an official sport.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING MATCH

An event of no ordinary occurrence in the annals of sporting came off on Saturday at the Bellevue Gardens, Hyde-road, Gorton, where a large company assembled to witness a trotting match for 100 sovereigns, half of which, we believe, was subscribed by the proprietor of the gardens, and the remaining 50 sovereigns by a few gentlemen of Manchester. The terms of the match were, that the winning horse must run not less than 17½ miles within the hour; the horse which accomplished the greatest distance in the time to gain the prize; and there was a great deal of money staked that 18 miles would be done within the hour. Two started first under saddle: one of them, a brown horse, named by Mr. Pearce Morgan, and the other a chestnut horse called "Sir William," named by Mr. Lawson, and brought over from America; the latter, during which time he has been in training at Alnwick, near Liverpool. Having started together, the brown horse appeared to have the best of it, and went very well for about 14 or 15 times round, but was obliged then to give in for want of condition. Sir William, however, seemed to gather fresh strength from the failure of his competitor, and, pushing vigorously

along, ran a distance within the hour of 18½ miles, less about 50 yards, coming in quite fresh, or at least so little distressed that we heard it asserted yesterday that he was already in a condition to be backed to do the like again. He never broke from his trot during the whole distance, and (his rider not having heard the report of the pistol fired by the judge, Mr. Connor, at the expiration of the hour) went round the course, and a short distance more, after the hour was up, as fast, and with as little apparent distress, as during the latter half of the time. The jockey, whose name is John Spicer, and who is an American, was a good deal knocked up with his exertions, and would have fallen on dismounting had he not been supported. Various conjectures are afloat as to this extraordinary feat. We have heard it asserted that it formerly belonged to Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Manchester, and on the other hand that it is American born and bred. There appears no doubt of its being now the property of a company in America, as not less than 10 sporting characters from the other side of the Atlantic came over with him, and have been in England ever since, and these in addition to the jockey, trainer, and others, to the number of nearly as many more. We have been told that his backers netted a considerable sum of money by the event, and that parties were stationed at London, Birmingham and Liverpool, besides those who were at Manchester. It is said heavily that the horse would run 18 miles within the hour. The feat exceeds, we believe, that of any other yet accomplished in the annals of trotting. The action of Sir William was the admiration of all connoisseurs, many of whom had come from great distances to witness his performance. — *Manchester Examiner*.



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PRICE AND PRINCIPLE

The Government lost its case before the House of Lords yesterday. But it did not lose everything of the principle for which it fought. The *Spycatcher* affair has brought embarrassment and humiliation for the Crown and its servants — and substantial costs to the taxpayer. But the £3 million and the travails of the self-confessed "fall guy", Lord Armstrong, have now produced a clear affirmation that officers of the security services should take their confidences to the grave, and a clear example of the present impossibility of enforcing that duty abroad. Both those outcomes are worth a degree of expenditure and embarrassment.

Logical purity has long been trapped and paralysed inside the *Spycatcher* web. Lord Armstrong's economy with the truth was just the start. There was the continuous curiosity of Mrs Thatcher, then the "iron lady", being locked in battle with Mr Wright, one who hated Communists as much as, if not more than, did she.

Then began the unedifying spectacle of law lords preventing British newspapers publishing formerly confidential material at a time when it was no more confidential than the contents of any other US bestseller. That particular nonsense, at least, is now at an end.

The book itself, however, is still not free. Although in three weeks time Heinemann plans to publish 200,000 paperback copies, its rights to the book do not exist according to the law lords. Because Heinemann also has financial arrangements with Mr Wright, another publisher, with no prior connection to the project, may be freer to publish.

An act which would normally be termed piracy may here be the lawyers' preference. It would certainly cut Mr Wright from the profits of his British sales. That may not matter to the man who has already profited so much from the international notoriety. But it also upholds the principle against others whose most profitable market is likely to be at home.

Today, as a belated result of the law lords' decision that there are no more secrets in *Spycatcher*, we publish the key revelations that for more than a year have been available to readers throughout the rest of the world. They certainly lend support to the Government's contention that the original writing of the book in his own words by a former senior officer of MI5 was of potential detriment to security.

They also support Mr Wright's claim that he could have written a much more damaging book had he wished to do so — particularly about his service in Northern Ireland. The State has got off relatively lightly from this failure of its security service to ensure the life-long confidentiality of its employee.

As we have argued in the past, and as Lord Keith said yesterday, consideration should

now be given to some international treaty, however difficult its negotiation, which would prevent damaging publication of security officers' memoirs. Would-be writers should at least be denied the credibility and the profits of being able to publish unauthorized books in the jurisdiction of friendly powers.

The security services have already appointed an ombudsman to hear the concerns of security officers who do not feel able to speak freely to their departmental heads. But this will not be enough. A freer system of vetting memoirs to make them harmless is necessary too. International confidence is also likely to require a more positive British attitude to freedom of Government information in general — something conspicuously lacking from the Home Secretary's current proposals.

The major casualty of the *Spycatcher* saga to date — and again one which the Government is entitled to consider subsidiary to security principles — is the confidence of the press in the judiciary. Yesterday's judgements were a good deal more balanced than the excesses of Lord Ackner and his colleagues who heard the case at the interlocutory stage. The law lords on the final panel had more time to compose their minds and moderate their language.

But the underlying hostility and incomprehension was still to the fore. "It would be naive to suppose that the prospect of financial gain was not one of the reasons why *The Sunday Times* misused confidential information," intoned Lord Keith. In his view, the newspaper was a "proven wrongdoer" for publishing matters of national interest that were already able to be read in bookshops across the United States.

Lord Griffiths, who as Chairman of the Security Commission should have a particular interest in seeing such matters clearly, instead is confused. He appears to see Britain's many thousand editors of newspapers, magazines and broadcast programmes as though they all belonged to the same club as the security chiefs, sharing the same attitudes and the same sense of the public interest.

His guidance to those who learn of sensitive security information is that they should approach the Treasury Solicitor, or a Government minister, and only publish if they feel that no effective action has been taken. That is not useful advice.

To say that "if we are to have an efficient security service we have to trust its members and if we are to have a free press we have to trust the editors" is naive piety. In the real world, some members of both professions are untrustworthy. While the untrustworthy in the security service are failing in their jobs, the editor judged untrustworthy by Lord Griffiths is as much part of the free press as the one trusted by him.

THE SEVENTY-NINERS

When the Conservatives came to office in 1979 it was one of their boasts that they would both reduce inflation and bring down interest rates. High interest rates, it was said, were the result of socialist levels of public spending and public borrowing which were "crowding out" borrowing by the private sector, thus producing an expensive scramble for a limited quantity of funds.

Earlier this week Mr John Biffen raised his standard as potential leader of an army of dissent within the Tory party against the economic policies of the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, an army which he might have dubbed the seventy-niners. He has played some compelling bugle calls and has been able to exploit an under-current of unrest.

The party of home-ownership and small business is uncomfortable with high interest rates. There is an element of truth in the charge that the Government has betrayed its original manifesto by failing to make progress in bringing down inflation during the past few years.

In his speech to the party conference yesterday, Mr Lawson trod a delicate path between sounding complacent and agreeing with his critics. He admitted that confidence among consumers, coupled with a boom in investment, had been "just a bit too much of a good thing" for the economy. He emphasized that the battle against inflation was paramount, that public spending would not be let off the leash and that interest rates would have to stay high for quite a while. Given these policies inflation would start to come down again in the course of next year.

But Mr Biffen's critique went much further than simply pointing out that the Government

had not made much progress in reducing inflation recently. For Mr Biffen the heart of the matter is an over-addition to tax cuts, and specifically to the pledge to cut the basic rate of income tax to the new target rate of 20p in the pound.

It was the siren of tax cuts which lured our hero into too lax a fiscal policy in the Budget, the former Chief Secretary to the Treasury believes. It is also his view that tax cuts are responsible for the Government's political difficulties over the National Health Service because of the squeeze required on public spending, and that revenue requirements imposed by lower levels of taxation are forcing the Government to accelerate sales of state enterprises and encouraging it to hurry through a series of botched privatizations.

Most of this is rubbish. The need for revenue was indeed an incentive to privatize in the days when Mr Biffen was at the Treasury. But with the Budget surplus heading for £10 billion or more this year privatization proceeds are more of an embarrassment than a necessity. Nor does Mr Biffen dispute that public spending constraints continue to be essential.

Mr Biffen, it is clear, does not really believe in the incentive effects of lower taxes. Releasing people's energy through tax cuts depends not only on the level of taxes but on their structure. But it is difficult to believe that the boom in small business formation has nothing to do with tax reform whatever.

If Mr Biffen aspires to be the Conservative conscience on economic policy he should stick to the control of inflation. Mr Lawson, by contrast, was most persuasive yesterday on the Government's achievements in improving the supply side of the economy.

SPIRIT OF THE SHROUD

There are many relics in Christendom, and the Shroud of Turin, even after its carbon-dating, can still claim to be the chief of them. Some relics come not from Christianity's origins but from a thousand years later when a "piece of the True Cross" was a magnet for pilgrims. According to the results of the Carbon 14 tests, which were officially confirmed yesterday, the Shroud of Turin has now to be classified as that sort of relic.

The mediaeval Bishop of Troyes, Pierre d'Arcis, said so at the time. But until now he has not been listened to, for what did he know about electron microscopy or the rate of decay of isotopes of carbon? The world has been witnessing a classic example of the Aunt Sally syndrome. For it was the enthusiasm of certain scientists who first brought the Shroud out of relative obscurity at the end of the 19th century and set the level of interest on course towards its 1988 crescendo. Now science knocks it down.

Those who saw the testing of the Shroud as an opportunity to prove or disprove by science the truth of the Resurrection, the existence of God or some equally large issue have had their reward. There has never been the slightest suggestion, however, that the initial perpetrators intended their handiwork for such a purpose. Both the wonders of modern science and the present climate of religious scepticism

would have been quite beyond their grasp. Before they are dismissed as nothing more than cheap forgers who have been caught out at last, it should further be admitted that the object they produced, the alleged burial cloth of Christ, is still a most remarkable work of iconographic art. Modern science can discredit it but cannot make its duplicate.

Even as an object of piety the Shroud is not finished, therefore. Latin and Greek Christianity have always used sacred images and symbols, without regard to any claims to archeological authenticity. Relics work at the level of feeling not intellect.

It can never be proved that a particular relic is genuine, though it may be provable that it is not. That is the fate that has befallen the Shroud. It is a warning to the Roman Catholic Church, if a warning is needed, never to make the mistake of investing relics with evidential power or supernatural properties.

A relic merely brings a person or event closer, establishing a physical link with some holy person or moment, thereby stimulating the imagination and moving the spirit. Thus would a musician treasure a page from Beethoven's manuscript, an object both valueless as a scrap of paper and priceless as a link with the master. It would be disappointing to discover such a page was forged; but it would make no difference to the quality of his genius.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An active role for UK citizenship

From Mr Alec Dickson
Sir, Lord Quinton (article, October 8) gives no credit to the myriad forms of citizenship already existing in Britain, nor does he suggest how more active forms of participation might be fostered: for Civil Servants to be co-opted to governing bodies of schools is scarcely going to make young hearts burn.

Active citizenship means doing: it is practised daily by Scouts and Guides, by the WRVS, by pupils at hundreds of secondary schools (to an extent unparalleled in any other country in Europe). It is exemplified in jury service, in our blood donors, and so many other manifestations of giving.

Of course, we could be doing so much more. One example might be the Guardian Angels, the unarmed teams of young Hispanics who protect the New York subway. The vicious assault on their leader, Curtis Silva, in a South London youth club during a recent visit to Britain testifies that something more active, more robust, more service-orientated than neighbourhood watches is needed here.

Vice-chancellors could help promote service in schools by enquiring of candidates what they have done in this respect, and they could encourage examination boards to give credit for participation in human needs — a year as a Community Service Volunteer is surely worth one point? We live in a society where it is still important that the gifted should give.

At numerous colleges in the United States it is now possible to major in the humanities — a recognition that there can be a partnership of service and learning. At Worth School, in Sussex, pupils have used their competence in computers to produce software to help children with reading difficulties. We have to refuse the belief that you can do worthwhile things only on completion of training.

Yours sincerely,
ALEX DICKSON,
19 Blenheim Road, W4,
October 8.

From the Chief Executive of Business in the Community
Sir, Lord Quinton's excellent and thought-provoking article marks a significant recognition of the message of active citizenship and I warmly welcome the agenda he sets.

Business involvement in the community has come of age and during the past three years the pace has quickened. There are now over 3,500 companies actively involved in the communities in which they operate here in Britain. Over half our top 500 blue-chip companies are members of BiC.

Active citizenship and involvement in community work are encouraged by, in name only half a dozen, IBM UK, Marks and Spencer, Sainsbury's, BP, and Allied Dunbar, who allow employees

the time they need to be school governors, justices of the peace, regional health authority members, or to counsel in local enterprise agencies and voluntary organisations.

I hope that, as the concept of active citizenship gathers adherents, promising executives will be scrutinised for the depth and achievement of their community involvement as well as their ability and qualifications. Practical initiatives to improve life in our depressed communities act in the long-term interests of us all.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN O'BRIEN,
Chief Executive,
Business in the Community,
227A City Road, EC1,
October 11.

From Mr Hugh Upton
Sir, Lord Quinton allows a fine view of a problem underlying some current Conservative thinking. He quotes Douglas Hurd to the effect that those who are successful and have paid their taxes still owe their fellow citizens a further and voluntary share of their wealth.

Perhaps they do; but what business has the Government to preach charity to us? Can it suspect that its policies have had one or two unfortunate consequences — that private charity might helpfully conceal? Or do its members hector us in a private capacity, in their spare time, in which case their views on morality will be as welcome as those of anyone else.

Unless it has the nerve to say: "This is your money; spend it on social purposes or we will take it back again!"
Yours faithfully,
HUGH UPTON,
University of St Andrews,
Department of Moral Philosophy,
St Andrews, Fife,
October 9.

From the Director of the Charities Aid Foundation
Sir, Whatever may be said about citizenship and generosity this week at Brighton should be set in the context of the way people now give to charity. Only a handful of people (mostly churchgoers) give more than £20 per month — perhaps 5 per cent of the population. Some 47 per cent give £1 a month or less.

The people in the prosperous South give not only a lesser percentage of their income to charity but less in total than people elsewhere. Companies still give only about 0.2 per cent of their pre-tax profits.

The effects of the tax breaks to encourage giving have been marginal, to date at least. Private giving is therefore still light years behind the rhetoric which encourages it.
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BROPHY, Director,
Charities Aid Foundation,
48 Pembury Road,
Tonbridge, Kent,
October 12.

Buying British

From Professor Iain Sinclair
Sir, The answer to Mr E. J. Lacey (October 10) is simple: design, make, and market better products than our competitors. Why should this be beyond our reach? If others can excel, why can't we?

We must find a way quickly or I suspect our present "prosperity" will prove superficial and short-lived.

We must educate and re-educate efficiently and quickly. We must analyse and synthesise: analyse our competitors' success and methodologies and synthesise the results into superior products.

We need core courses (designed by experts) in product design, manufacture, and marketing in our universities and polytechnics. We need a Product Council.

Blood donors

From Mr R. Everson
Sir, Surely these periodic panics over blood supplies (reports, October 8, 10; letters, October 13) need not arise if the Blood Transfusion Service called on the services of those on its register every three instead of every six months.

I once persuaded two young colleagues to come with me to give blood for the first time. They were able to donate, but my offer was refused as I had given blood four months previously.
Yours faithfully,
R. EVERSON,
22 Lower Downs Road, SW20.

Toxic profit and loss

From Mrs Elizabeth Young
Sir, You reported on October 3 that "Scientists have little hope of stemming seal epidemic", and that the disease may fairly soon spread to others and to Britain's land mammals. Meanwhile tests for mercury and for dioxin, which may well be relevant to the animals' vulnerability, are found too costly for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Surely the "polluter pays" principle, which the Government is said to support, requires that those industries which have dispersed these particular poisons should pay for the tests? The industries in question not only know the chemicals are toxic but have stood to profit from both their sale and their use; any damage from pollu-

tion that results is, in justice, their responsibility.

Should they not insure themselves against the damage their products may do? Is there any reason for the taxpayer, in effect, to subsidise them? It is not as if there were much argument about where the poisons come from.

Yours etc.,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
October 6.

Long way round

From Mr David Lumsdon
Sir, Which language, Mr Fell (road signs letter, October 10)? All EEC ones? Flemish? Catalan? Welsh?

No: use international graphics — "Watch out", *Achtung*, *Attention* are clearly "A". Continental bumps, picturesquely, are *brasieres*, but we write "ramp" — in the English of Londoners, Parisians and Berliners alike, being pronounced bumps at the other end of the torso!

Symbols alone don't always work, but "Smith Street closed" can be puzzling, even to an English visitor. So can "City centre" on the edge of a conurbation, unless the city is identified. Such signs do not help those who need them; many get neglected.

International symbols should be applied, adapted to local needs. They might even be backed up by well-designed education packs, including other useful information, such as motorway discipline.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID LUMSDON,
23 Palfrey Close,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire,
October 10.

Recourse to law without lawyers

From Mr Robert Egerton
Sir, For Mr Hodge (October 7) to ask how many small claims would have been decided just as well by the toss of a coin as by the adjudication of a county court is absurd. It is quite true that there are legal matters which non-lawyers cannot be expected to handle, but small claims cannot stand the cost of lawyers to represent each of the litigants. Consequently, for the last 15 years registrars have themselves been taking on the responsibility of investigating and ascertaining the rights and wrongs of the parties who come before them. In most cases this approach has proved satisfactory and there is no reason why it should not be adopted for larger cases of the right type.

One explanation of the low number of cases heard under this procedure may be that, contrary to the principle of open justice, most of the hearings are not open to the public and Press. There are other deficiencies still, such as the lack of help with expert evidence, which need to be remedied; but there is no doubt that the investigatory procedure is now firmly established in the English judicial system and has to some extent remedied the injustice which lack of means can cause in litigation.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT EGERTON,
22 Beavers Road,
Farnham, Surrey,
October 7.

From Rabbi Julia Neuberger
Sir, I was so glad to read that Mr Hodge, a solicitor, had no objection to people conducting their own litigation in the county court. The Lord Chancellor (report, September 29) is without doubt to be congratulated on giving his support to lawyer-free litigation.

The more ordinary people can be encouraged either to represent themselves, or to have friends or para-legal people representing them, the better. Lawyers would then give advice where needed, quite properly, by means of the "green form" scheme or otherwise. But it is slow, costly, and distancing for the people whose case it is to have a system where individuals are effectively dis-

couraged from representing themselves.

Taking the argument further, if the public are to be encouraged to represent themselves at tribunals, small-claims courts, and even the county court, some form of familiarity with and training in basic legal principles would be very useful.

This is perhaps one of the best arguments for introducing basic legal education into our schools, to reduce fear of "the law", to familiarise young people with how it works, and to inform them that the courts are there for their benefit and use, whenever appropriate.
Yours faithfully,
JULIA NEUBERGER,
South London Liberal Synagogue,
Prentis Road, Streatham, SW16,
October 7.

From Mr Trevor Berry
Sir, The whole point of the small-claims court is to offer those of moderate means the opportunity to pursue small claims at a cost related to the size of the claim. Yet there is another important category where the litigant in person would welcome encouragement from the courts.

In matrimonial matters crippling costs often leave a parent with the alternative of abandoning hope of maintaining contact with his children or acting in person when faced with the problem of access denied by the parent with care and control.

Despite a litigant's right to be accompanied by a lay person to give moral support, advice and make notes (*Collier v. Hicks*, [1931], and *McKenzie v. McKenzie* [1970], 3 All ER, 1039) courts sometimes flout those dicta, particularly in the face of hostility from opposing counsel.

Notwithstanding the inherent and inalienable right of any citizen to present his own case the courts have a largely unfettered discretion to regulate their internal proceedings and lawyers decide with whom they will co-operate.
Yours truly,
TREVOR BERRY,
(Families Need Fathers),
10 Hartley Close,
Bromley, Kent,
October 8.

Science assessments

From Mr J. D. Hoal
Sir, I was dismayed to read (reports, October 4, 5) that some examination boards have decided to dispense with large sections of A-level science syllabuses simply because the new GCSE syllabuses rely for a large part on pupil assessment rather than examinations.

As a candidate for A-level chemistry in June, 1987, I believe that although the syllabus is certainly very extensive, a student who has a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of chemistry which are still taught at

GCSE level could comfortably complete the syllabus in the allotted two years, to achieve a high grade in the ensuing exams.

It seems ridiculous to dispose of some major topics (such as the proposed axing of the carbon and silicon section — to my mind a part of the syllabus which is the most relevant to modern scientific application) simply because slightly less is being taught at GCSE level, without even introducing a similar assessment system at the same time.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. HOAL,
47 Slough Lane, Kingsbury, NW9,
October 9.

Future of dentistry

From Professor J. Harold Jones
Sir, In common with the great majority of our profession we are certain of the urgent need for a five-year undergraduate course in dentistry. As Professor Ferguson pointed out (October 6) the necessary funding is potentially available, and my committee would add another compelling reason for extension of the present 4½ years' course.

Official statistics from the University Grants Committee show an actual wastage rate of 12.3 per cent in the 1982-83 intake of dental students and our preliminary figures for last year suggest that this rate has risen to about 16 per cent. Such figures are high

compared to 9 per cent for medical students.

At least 90 per cent of the dental loss occurs in the first two years, when students are normally studying pre-clinical subjects — just the very part of the course recommended for an extension of two terms by the UGC working party.

Apparently, the present crowded course places an unbearable burden on some dental students who are lost to the profession. Allowing adequate time for pre-clinical studies should well improve the success rate, saving funds and avoiding disappointment for some of the 100 or so students lost each year and in effect improving efficiency in dental education.

Yours faithfully,
J. HAROLD JONES (Chairman,
Teachers' Committees),
British Dental Association,
64 Wimpole Street, W1,
October 11.

Cambridge 'digs'

From Mrs F. M. Holbrook
Sir, While there is indeed a problem of high rents and shortage of accommodation here in Cambridge (report, October 10) I would like to assure readers that, to my knowledge, no member of the university is homeless or driven to sleep in the backs of cars as student protesters are alleging.

The colleges provide rooms for 87 per cent of undergraduates and 60 per cent of postgraduate students — an extremely high proportion in national terms — and my office has been hard at work all through the summer vacation, making sure that there is enough privately-owned accommodation for the remainder.
Yours faithfully,
F. M. HOLBROOK,
Secretary to the
Lodgings Syndicate,
University of Cambridge,
18 Silver Street, Cambridge.

From Sir Roy Beldam
Sir, Times have obviously changed in Suffolk. Mrs Cosbie's explanation (October 11) that goods are priced at odd amounts so that the customer has to be given change does not accord with my own recollection when, as a boy, I used to accompany my mother on the weekly shopping expedition in Eye.

Every week she would give the baker a sixpenny piece for a loaf costing 5½d. He invariably said, "I'll owe you a farthing", until the memorable day when she gave him 5½d. saying, "This week, I'll owe you a farthing".
Yours faithfully,
ROY BELDAM,
Law Courts, Strand, WC2.

All the nines

From Mr Maurice Holmes
Sir, If Mr Hughes, the accountant (October 11) finds that the adding up of a column "littered with nines" is "an unnecessarily irritating chore" he should be guided by the advice to pupils of many an old-fashioned primary-school teacher, viz., "one off the units, one on the tens".

It is both diverting and accurate, and not nearly as stressful as adding up a column of sevens.
Yours faithfully,
MAURICE HOLMES,
Cherwell Croft,
72 Church Street,
Kidlington, Oxford,
October 11.



WITHOUT TRAINING, EVEN MICHELANGELO WOULDN'T HAVE MADE THE GRADE.

Proper training is essential to the future of Europe's young people. It is also the key to Europe's success in the world marketplace.

Yet, despite the severe skills shortages in many industries, only a minute percentage of the Community budget is used for training. The money that is available is often squandered on cosmetic exercises.

The Socialist Group in the European Parliament want to divert resources from the Common Agricultural Policy into the Social Fund, to provide in-depth training and work experience for 16-year-olds. We will retrain people throughout their working lives, with hands-on experience of new technology. As a first priority, we will seek to bring all member states into line with the best government-sponsored initiatives of individual countries.

We can't promise to turn a 17-year-old youth into a Renaissance Man.

But we will put his nose to the grindstone.



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A taste of P D James

● **A Taste for Death** (ITV, 0.00pm) is the fifth P. D. James adaptation for television and I am happy to report that it shows no sign of maintaining the high standard of its predecessors. Anglia Television has become very good at it and so has Roy Marsden whose portrayal of the iconic detective, Adam Dalgleish, is now so economical that he never uses even one word where none will do. It helps, of course, to have a strong original. Any screen Agatha Christie must be a triumph of style over content. With James, the content is good enough for the style to emerge automatically. Her plots are as cunning as Christie's with the bonus that she can also create characters and atmosphere. There are at least a dozen vibrant characters in the first episode of *A Taste for Death* and every one of them is given flesh and blood. Even the housekeeper, no more than a cypher in the



Roy Marsden as Scotland Yard detective Adam Dalgliesh with Miss Nolan (Rebecca Saire) in *A Taste for Death* (ITV, 9.00pm)

canon of Christie (or, for that matter, Conan Doyle), is a fully rounded figure with a vital role in the drama. For those who have not read the book (and it hardly matters if you have) the story is concerned with a former barrister, now MP and minister, who approaches Dalgliesh after receiving poison pen letters. They question the man's involvement in the death of

his first wife in a car accident and, later, implicate him in the drowning of a servant girl. Meanwhile in his current marriage he is having to play cuckold to his business partner, a wealthy gynaecologist. By the end of the first episode (five to go) we have both a corpse and a satisfying list of suspects.

Peter Waymark

VHF Stereo and MW (medium wave)
News on the half-hour from
6.30am until 8.30pm, then at
10.30 and 12.30am
5.30am Adrian John **7.00**
Simon Mayo 9.30 Mark Goodier
12.30pm Newsbeat 12.45
Gary Davies 3.00 Steve Wright
5.30 Newsbeat 5.45 Singled
Out 7.00 Jeff Young's Big Beat
9.00 Hey Rrrradio!! 9.30 In
Concert 10.30 The Friday Rock
Show 12.30-2.00am Richard
Skinner

VHF Stereo and MW (medium wave)
News on the hour (except 8:00 and 9:00) Headlines 5:30am, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 4:30pm
Steve McDade 5:30 Chris Stuart 6:30 Derek Jackson 7:30 Ken Bruce 8:30
10.05pm 10.00 Jimmy Young 11.05pm David Jackson 2.00
Gloria Hunniford 3.30 Adrian Lowe 5.05 John Dunn 7.00
Memories of You 7.30 Friday Night is Music Night 8.30 Nigel Ogden 10.00 The Golden Years 10.30 The Press Gang 11.00
Nightcap 1.00am Nightride 3.00am 4.50 A Little Light Music

Alarms **News** 7.09 24 **Hours** **News** 7.15
Summary 7.30 **World** 7.45 **Spain** 7.55
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World **News**

Bernard Levin — a VIP at
Washington (PA 8:05pm)

Why the Palace of Westminster? Ask that question about the decision to broadcast the 40th birthday edition of **Any Questions?** (Radio 4, 1.05pm) from the House of Commons and it instantly

identifies you as someone we
has still not got the message
that this Grand Old Man
question-and-answer show
has drawn its sustenance from
politics and those who dabble
in it. The programme is
makes you know that
questioners' questions which
is not although the calibre
and audience does matter
and a strong chairman can
work wonders, there is
dynamic about the show
that transcends personality
None the less, the BBC
taken out some extra
surround tonight by selecting
its celebratory panel sur-
persuasive talents as Bry-
Gould, Baroness See
Kenneth Clarke and Bern-
Levin, and reinforcing
VIPs of the questioners
who are former
Questions' panelists.

● Other recommended list-
ing on a peculiarly star-
night: episode two of
Taylor's superb historical
epic *God's Revolution* (8
4.30pm) and *Memoirs*
You (Radio 2, 7.00pm) which
embrines the genius of Gr
Fields.

**Only one
decaffeinated coffee
is now golden roasted,
richer, smoother.**



'Nescafé' and 'Gold Blend' are registered trade marks to designate Nestlé's instant coffees.

ITV/LONDON

- 6.00** *Carol Ann News* headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins.
- 6.35** *Leon Errol in Wrong Romance*. (D/W).
- 6.55** *Weather*.
- 7.00** *Breakfast Time* with John Stapleton in the London studio and Jeremy Pessin at the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton. Includes national and international news at **7.00**, **7.30**, **8.00** and **8.30**; weather at **7.25**, **7.55** and **8.25**; national news and travel reports at **7.27**, **7.57** and **8.27**. **8.55** Regional news and weather.
- 9.00** *News* and weather followed by *It's Making...* This test of our programme profiles Teresa Fuchs who shapes landscapes in clay (I).
- 9.25** *Conservative Party Conference*. The final day's proceedings at Brighton. The commentators are Sir Robin Day, David Dimbleby and Vivian White. News and weather at **10.00**.
- 10.25** *Children's BBC* introduced by Andy Crane begins with *Play School* presented by Wayne Jackson, Elizabeth Watts and Iain Lauchlan (I). **10.50** *Playbus* is Coming. A preview of a new children's series **10.55** *Five to Eleven*. John Cording with a reading.
- 11.00** *News* and weather followed by *Conservative Party Conference*. Further live coverage including an address by the party chairman Peter Brooke.
- 12.00** *News* and weather followed by *Wild World: The Desire of the Moon*. Narrated by Barry Paine (I). **12.55** Regional news and weather.
- 1.00** *One O'Clock News* with Philip Hayton. Weather. **1.30** *Newspapers*. Hilarious Harry and Margee wend their feet; and Mrs Mangel has a nasty turn after problems with a ladder.
- 1.50** *International Golf*. The second
- 3.40** *Lineup*. Cliff Micholmore and Debbie Thrower have the latest charity news; and Julian Pettifer with an appeal on behalf of Water Aid (I).
- 3.50** *Cornes*. Stephen Aldred and Stephen Johnson with more answers to young people's questions **4.05** *Ewoks* **4.30** *The Satellite Show*. Children's entertainment.
- 5.00** *Newround* **5.05** *Golden Hill*. Episode 10 (I). **5.35** *Neighbours* (I).
- 6.00** *Six O'Clock News* with Nicholas Witthell and Andrew Harvey. Weather.
- 6.35** *London Place* with Richard Bath and Penny Susto.
- 7.00** *Wogan*. On tonight's guest list are Ann Miller, Mico O'Shea and Sir Stephen Spender. Music is provided by Chris de Burca.
- 7.40** *Blacklist*. Lisa Dawson's guests are Christopher Biggins, Gavin Campbell, Su Ingle, Sandy Ratcliff, Claire Hayner and Steve Wright. (Contex)
- 8.15** *Twenty-Two of the Two Starlines*. Messrs Corbett and Barker with another selection of personally chosen clips from their long comic professional partnership. (Contex)
- 9.00** *Mid O'Clock News* with Maryn Lewis and Andrew Harvey. Regional news and weather.
- 9.30** *Casualty*. A quiet night turns into something of a nightmare when a school minibus is involved in a major accident. (Contex)
- 10.30** *Omnibus: Eisenstein - Little Boy From Russia*. A documentary tracing the childhood and career of the film and theatre director, scholar, polemicist, stage designer, draughtsman and caricaturist.
- 11.20** *The Horse of the Year Show* introduced by David Vine. The featured events are the Next International Masters and the Brown Group Speed Horse of the Year.
- 12.30** *One O'Clock News*.

CHANNEL 4

- 9.00 **Casex** 9.30 **Daytime on Two:**
Austrian comedies 9.45 **The**
1941 air raid on Clydeide
10.05 **The Badger Girl** 10.25
Exploring **Abandon** 10.45
The story of **Jim** and the
cassette 11.05 Music on the
theme of balloons 11.25
Wondermaths 11.40 **The**
exciting 1965 12.00 Working in
the construction industry
12.20 Frank O'Connor's
Masculine Protest 12.55 **A**
Welsh youth reluctantly gives up
his bed room to a girl
1.25 **Map and Smith (r)** 1.45
English Time (r)
2.00 News and weather followed by
You and I
2.15 **Conservative Party**
Conference. Live coverage of
the final session which includes
the address by Mrs Thatcher.
News and weather at 3.00.
3.45 News and weather
3.55 **International Golf.** The Dunhill
Cup at St Andrews
6.00 **Star.** Our Relations (1936, b/w)
starring Laurel and Hardy as two
sets of identical twins. Directed
- 7.40 **Biko (b/w) (r)**
7.25 Conference Day. Sir Robin Day
assesses opinion of the prime
minister's speech at the
Conservative Party Conference
8.00 **The Friday Report: One Small**
Step. A report on the first month's
experiences of the new
children who started at a school in
Hornsey which they hope will
change their lives. (see Variations
for other regions
programmes)
8.30 **Gardeners' World.** Bonsai tree
growing and the creation of a
Japanese garden.
9.00 **A Gentlemen's Club.** Comedy
series set in a London club
9.30 **Protecting the Children.** The
work of the Lincoln Child
Protection Team
10.30 **Newsnight 11.15** **Weather**
11.20 **Thames.** The work of nursing
officer Ralph Graves (r). (Local
films. The film *My Darling Clementine*
(1946) starring Jean Walter and
Tomás von Brömssen as two
Swedish policemen who
accidentally uncover a web of
corruption. Directed by Bo
Widerberg. Ends at 1.45am

[illegible]

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OFFER**

These beautifully made lightweight shoes are ideal casual-wear all-year-round for both men and women. They're comfortable, hard-wearing, perfect if you're on your feet all day, at work or at leisure, and especially for those of you who are planning active holidays.

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green, stone and black,
all with colour co-
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sizes 3-11 including
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for an
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_____ 2nd COLOUR _____
_____ 4 days for delivery.

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Mid Gray					

Olive Green
Green

Stone				
Black				

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Specialist outdoor welcome

outdoor clothing store. I work
7 days a week.

LW (long wave)
5.30 **staro on VHF**
6.00 **News Briefing: 6.00**
6.10 **Farming Today: 6.25**
6.30 **Prayer for the Day (5)**
7.00 **Today: Incl 6.30, 7.00**
7.30, 8.00, 8.20 **News**
8.55, 7.50 **Weather: 8.35**
9.00 **Yesterday in Parliament**
9.55 **Colossus's Book of Practical Cases: Bernard Cribbins reads "The Gargantuan Inconceives Himself" (5)**
9.00 **News**
9.05 **Desert Island Discs: Today, Sue Lawley's guestlist is Tony Woynt (6)**
9.45 **Famous for 15 Minutes: in a series of six programmes, Jenni Mills talks to Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Grand Britain 1957 and the first female presenter of *Blue Peter* (4 of 5)**
10.00 **International Assignment**
10.30 **Morning Story: The Loss by Daphne Carr, read by Susan Mansel**
10.45 **Daily Service (5)**
11.00 **News: Analysis: Professor A. H. Haines looks at the statistical evidence of an increasing gulf between the haves and the have-nots, and at the message for policy-makers**
11.47 **Treasure Island: Children's book programme presented by Jacqueline Lively, with guests Jenni Cuffa, John Ryan and Margaret Mahood**
12.00 **News: You and Yours: Wish You Were With**
12.35 **Radio Four: The story of radio comedy brought up to date by Russell Davies in the last programme of the series**
12.55 **Weather**
1.00 **The World at One: presented by Brian Wildacre in London and James Naughtie at the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton**
1.40 **The Archers (7)**
1.55 **Shipping Forecast**
2.00 **News: Woman's Hour: Includes a lecture by the changing role of charity shops, Jill Craigie is in the studio to talk about the Suffragettes plus an item on courses of female patients and health workers**
3.00 **News: God's Revolution: by Don Taylor, with Bernard Hegpton as Oliver Cromwell and the (2 of 2)**
4.00 **News**
4.50 **Wiko's Weekly: Tony Wilkinson looks at Sutton Coldfield's local past**
4.30 **Kaleidoscope: Festive Distant Voices, SWF Ramblers' painting, National Gallery (1)**
5.00 **PM: With Gordon Clee and Frances Cowley reports from the 1975**
5.50 **Shipping Forecast**
5.55 **Weather**
6.00 **Six O'Clock News: Report**
6.30 **Golfing Pages: Oliver and the team with transport news**
7.00 **News**
7.05 **The Archers**
7.20 **Pick of the Week: Howard Wainwright highlights the past week's radio and radio programmes**
8.05 **Any Questions?: J. Goldsbury presents anniversary edition of Grand Committee of the Palace of Westminster with him before an audience of past and present members of the House of Commons**
8.30 **News: The World in Action: (new Choice)**
9.05 **News: Michael Berlins presents news magazine and reports, the law and the system and talks: barristers, solicitors, criminals**
9.30 **Letter from America: Cooke**
9.45 **Kaleidoscope: The Charles Causley Prize and sell version of William Gurner's *Dan Grant can wait and work***
10.15 **A Book at Bedtime: part of Wilfrid Brice by Christopher**
10.28 **Weather**
10.30 **The World Tonight**
11.00 **Today in Parliament**
11.45 **The Financial World**
11.55 **Week Ending: a review of the week with Sally Gargrave**
12.00 **Talk: Bill Wallis and Anita Little (5)**
12.00-12.30 **News, in the Weather**
12.35 **Shipping Forecast**
12.55 **Radio 4: exclusive VHF As Radio 4 exclusive**
1.00-12.00 **For 11.00**
11.00 **Earth Search: Playmate 11.35 Music: 1.55-3.00pm For 11.00**
1.30 **Shipping Forecast**
1.55 **News: 1.55-2.00pm**
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Radio 2: 650kHz/1515m; VHF-92.5. Radio 3: 1548kHz/194m; VHF-95.8. BBC R: 247m; VHF-90-92.5. Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m; VHF-92-95. L: 261m; VHF-97.3. Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF-95.8. BBC R: 247m; VHF-90-92.5. Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m; VHF-92-95. L: 261m; VHF-97.3. Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF-95.8. BBC R: 247m; VHF-90-92.5.

1458kHz/206mVHF 94.9, WFOV Service. No signal.

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Latest UK holding 'not a prelude to bids'

Elders takes 5.7% of Finlay

By Geoffrey Foster

Elders Investments has emerged as a leading shareholder in a British company for the second consecutive day - but City analysts believe it will not make a full bid for either company.

Elders, the offshoot of Elders Inc., Mr John Elliott's acquisitive Australian conglomerate, said yesterday it was behind the heavy buying of shares in James Finlay, the Glasgow-based international trader and financier.

The revelation that Elders owns 5.55 million shares, or 5.77 per cent of the total capital, prompted a leap of 10p to 130p in James Finlay, as takeover hopes revived.

However, Mr Elliott is

thought to be interested in Finlay's financial services business only.

Mr Robert Sassoon, of County NatWest WoodMac, the broker, said the stake gives it a good negotiating stance, should someone else decide to launch an offer.

Mr Sassoon added: "Elders wants to expand its banking operations in Europe before 1992 and is probably interested in Finlay's financial services business, which have caused Finlay problems in the recent past."

Mr Sassoon calculates that James Finlay is worth between 130p and 160p a share on a break-up, and forecasts pre-tax profits of £8 million for the current year.

After several years of poor results, James Finlay has been recovering strongly and last week posted interim pre-tax profits of £4.5 million, exceeding profits for the whole of 1987.

John Swire & Sons, the private holding company which controls the international Hong Kong-based Swire Group, is Finlay's biggest shareholder with a 29.9 stake. This could prove to be a big stumbling block for any potential bidder.

Shares of MB Group, formerly Metal Box, the British packaging and container group, fell 10p to 269p yesterday as analysts took the view that Elders Investments would not use its 5.1 per cent

stake as a platform for a bid.

Elders shareholding, worth £46 million, emerged on Wednesday after MB scoured its share register and found that three unknown shareholders had acquired 11.6 million shares, or 3.5 per cent of the group's equity, through two companies based in the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Mr Tony Peanie, of James Capel, the broker, said: "My best interpretation of the development is that the shares have been accumulated for investment purposes only. The shares were too cheap for Elders to ignore."

MB has turned the corner over the past couple of years. Pre-tax profits have risen from

£65.8 million in 1985-86 to £94.1 million in the year to March 1988 and analysts are confidently predicting that current year pre-tax profits will advance to £115 million.

MB and Finlay have both been the subject of bid speculation. In the past six weeks, MB's shares have been pushed up from about 200p to Wednesday's level of 270p.

BTR, the Dunlop-Thomas Tilling conglomerate built by Sir Owen Green, has been predicted to be lining up a £1 billion-plus offer for MB.

Sir Owen is said to have already approached Mercury Asset Management, the Warburg fund management arm, about the sale of its 16.01 per cent MB stake.

Industry spending forecast at £20bn

By Derek Harris

Processing industries like those in the energy, chemicals and steel fields are expected to raise capital spending to nearly £20 billion over three years to the end of 1990.

In real terms, after netting out inflation, that is 9 per cent more than in the three years to the beginning of 1988.

Investment in process plant alone over the next three years is expected to be up nearly 13 per cent, with annual spending expected to rise from £2.3 billion to about £2.6 billion.

The jump in investment is mainly from the chemicals industry, oil and gas production, refining for petrol and the onshore gas industry, according to the latest forecasts from the National Economic Development Office.

Industries on the road to privatization show different patterns of likely spending. Steel investment is forecast to remain at about its present levels while a "substantial" fall is anticipated initially in the electricity sector until privatization goes through.

In the oil and gas sector forecasts on spending were up substantially, reflecting a renewal of confidence, but the survey was not able to take into account the impact of the Piper Alpha disaster nor of recent oil price developments.

Process Industries 1988-92: £25 from NEDO Books, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX.



On the profits track: a suitably shod Frank van Wezel, chairman of Hi-Tec, yesterday (Photograph: Marc Aspland)

Consortium to pay £23m for 5.4% of Mountleigh

By Graham Searjeant

Shares in the Mountleigh property group jumped 13p to 160p yesterday on the news that Mr Tony Clegg, the Yorkshireman who turned an ailing textile-maker into Britain's leading property trader, is to sell his family shareholding to a consortium at 180p per share.

Mr Clegg, who is himself a member of the consortium, remains chairman after the £23 million sale.

But he is to hand over the role of chief executive to Mr John Duggan, 38, who became the group's development director after Mountleigh bought his former company, Phoenix Property & Finance, in March.

Mr Clegg was expected to cut his workload to speed his recovery following an operation to remove a benign brain tumour.

Mr Duggan said he would start by reviewing the business with help from Mr Clegg, but acknowledged that the change "might mean a slightly different approach in time." He has spent much of his career with Charles Church, the up-market housebuilder and is a development expert.

Mountleigh's own weak share price during the past year has turned it from a predator to a potential takeover victim and the new arrangement is intended to

provide some stability after weeks of rumours.

Rothschild has simultaneously been appointed financial adviser. This suggests that the threat of takeover is being taken seriously by Mountleigh, which has assets of £16p per share.

A consortium led by Mr Duggan, including Mr Clegg, is to buy the Clegg family's 10.5 million ordinary and 3 million convertible preference shares, giving it 5.4 per cent.

Mr Duggan said yesterday that he saw Mountleigh as a property group despite temporary excursions such as its purchase of a Spanish store chain.

Hi-Tec advances to £4.1m

By Alexandra Jackson

Hi-Tec Sports, Britain's leading supplier of sports shoes, reported pre-tax profits for the half year to end-July, its first since going public in June, up from £3.6 million to £4.1 million. A dividend of 1.5p was declared.

The costs of increasing the group's exposure in continental Europe eroded net margins, which fell from 13.2 per cent to 12.5 per cent. They are, however, expected to recover within the next year.

Hi-Tec controls nearly a quarter of the British sports shoe market. It is stepping up its efforts in the United States, where it has been successful with a lightweight hiking boot.

The niche market now being attacked is the high performance long distance running shoe. Hi-Tec's Badwater 146 shoe, which incorporates an enclosed cushion of air in the heel - the Air Ball - has been favourably received in the US and well as in Europe.

Hi-Tec raised £7.2 million in an offer for sale earlier this year, valuing the group at £56 million. The offer was 2.4 times oversubscribed.

Mr Frank van Wezel, chairman of Hi-Tec and a keen sportsman himself, reported that the second half of the year had started well, while a British television advertising campaign throughout the Olympic Games had helped enhance the market's perception of Hi-Tec and its products.

COMMENT David Brewerton

Playing right into the hands of Minorco

Old hands in the takeover game have watched open-mouthed at the antics of Consolidated Gold Fields to sink the bid from Minorco. From the outset ConsGold has adopted the highest of profiles and produced a run of events which have not only kept the bid before the public, but also served to demonstrate the damage that would be done in the event of the bid being successful.

In the space of a week we have seen:

1. Mr Keith Orrell-Jones the chief executive of ARC, the world's fifth largest aggregate producer and without doubt GoldFields' most important operating asset, spell out in detail how and why the company would be damaged by a takeover. Even leaving aside the "well he would say that, wouldn't he?" element of Mr Orrell-Jones's remarks, his voice is worth hearing. He had enough trouble convincing local authorities ConsGold was not an illicit arm of Pretoria, and would find even more difficulty in distancing Minorco from South Africa. He has probably, by the way, talked himself out of a job if the takeover succeeds.

2. Political waves in Papua New Guinea which would insist on Minorco divesting ConsGold's stake in the fabulous Porgera gold project.

3. Political waves in Australia where Prime Minister Bob Hawke has written to Mrs Thatcher in an effort to keep South African hands off ConsGold's 49 per cent of Renison Goldfields Consoli-

dated. Minorco has carefully avoided making any public pronouncements on the future of Renison, either in the original press announcement or in the formal offer document. It is suggested in some circles that there is already an agreement to sell the stake, although this is unconfirmed.

4. The commencement of legal action by Newmont against Minorco, following Minorco's threat to sell.

In organizing or publicizing all this, ConsGold has been able to choose the arena and fight the battles it could be sure of winning. But most of the battles are phoney. Minorco, which is playing the bid so low-key that even the highly paid public relations consultants seldom know even whether its chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, is in the country, has talked of reducing the level of passive minority investments, which would take care of Papua New Guinea, Newmont, and possibly Renison.

ARC is a potential problem for Minorco, but at the current offer price, the realizations which are planned would leave ARC in the pot for a minimum residual price, so Minorco can afford to take a few chances.

ConsGold has managed, with great skill, to convey the impression that Minorco's bid is falling apart, and that each event is a bitter blow to the bidder. The opposite is the case. It will give, should the bid succeed, Minorco every excuse to dismember the business without being accused of asset stripping.

Dig deep for Britain

When the centrepiece of a keenly awaited speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a minor piece of housekeeping on the national debt, either the economy is going very well or best not talked about.

Just as in wartime, the Chancellor now believes that it is necessary for all good citizens to save for Britain, and he is getting National Savings to come up with new five-year capital bonds (yuppie bonds?), fully taxable, and to be released at a yet unspecified rate of interest in the New Year.

The difficulty is that, while it would clearly be rather good for the economy if people saved more and spent less, the last thing the Government needs is more funding. As long as the full funding rule continues, the extra sold through National Savings with one hand will have to be bought in by the Bank of England in the gilt market with the other.

The real business of the day was, however, the disturbing evidence from two sources, on the upward pressure on pay. The CBI reported a rise in

settlements to 6.3 per cent in the third quarter, the highest for three years. The Department of Employment said that average earnings in August were 9.25 per cent up on a year earlier, the fastest rate of increase since 1982.

Only a small part of the increase in earnings over the past year was due to overtime. There is undeniable upward pressure on pay and, with the wage round getting under way, there is a very real danger that things will start to look very sticky indeed.

For industry, the prospect is of continued high interest rates, a strong pound and a higher pay bill, all of which is hardly the sort of backdrop that the equity market needs just now.

Add in the prospect of a sharp slowdown in consumer spending, the outlook for equities becomes even more uncomfortable. Everyone is looking for a cooling of demand, of course, but we may be moving into a period when signs of a slowdown in the economy are accompanied by further evidence of an upturn in inflation.

Riva Group coming to USM

By Rosemary Unsworth, Retail Affairs Correspondent

Riva Group, which supplies electronic point-of-sale computer hard and software to high street retailers including Harris Queensway, F&D, Dixons and Boots, is coming to the USM via a placing.

Dealings in the 3 million shares, which are to be placed at 110p each, start on Thursday October 20. Riva, founded in 1978, will raise £1.4 million net of expenses,

giving it a market capitalization of £13.2 million.

The directors will hold 69 per cent of the 12 million shares in issue after the placing.

Riva is sponsored by Lloyds Merchant Bank and Albert E Sharp, the broker.

Riva has 12½ per cent of the market supplying high street retailers with epos equipment. Only 5 per cent of high street

shops are equipped now, but this figure should increase to 40 per cent within four years, according to the company.

Thorn EMI/Micrologic and NCR are two larger suppliers.

Pre-tax profits last year were £123 million, compared with £678,000 in 1987. Turnover for the 12 months to end-June was £9.18 million, against £7 million before. Earnings per share were 7.5p (4.2p) in 1987.

NZ Cabinet split lifts BA hopes

From Richard Long, Wellington

Disagreement among members of the New Zealand Cabinet could dash plans, at the last minute, to sell 25 per cent of Air New Zealand to Qantas, reviving British Airways' hopes of a share in the South Pacific carrier.

Several ministers are known to favour a takeover by a consortium of New Zealand corporations for a 60 per cent stake in the airline.

Such a move would load the consortium off-loading 25 per cent of these shares to British Airways, Qantas's rival

in the bid for Air New Zealand.

British Airways is preferred by Air New Zealand as a business partner - a view which has apparently contributed to the split - and is considered a more appropriate long-term partner by the consortium.

Mr Jim Bolger, the leader of the Opposition, called for the sale to Qantas to be placed on hold while details were thought through. He said the logical move was to sell to British Airways, the choice of

the New Zealand airline and government advisers.

Mr Roger Douglas, the finance minister, and Mr Richard Prebble, the minister of state-owned enterprises, are said to be backing the sale of a 60 per cent stake in the airline to a consortium which includes the National Provident Fund, Development Finance Corporation, Government Life and Freightways.

However, Mr Bill Jeffries, the transport minister, is pursuing his plan for a 25 per cent sale to Qantas. Mr David

Lange, the Prime Minister, is said to prefer a sale to British Airways, but to oppose the bid by the consortium.

The turn of events is extraordinary, since Mr Jeffries said on September 19 that the Cabinet had decided on a 25 per cent share sale and had selected Qantas as the preferred bidder.

A turnaround now would invite comparisons with the government's action in "gagging" British Gas, when it sold Petrocorp, the state oil explorer, to Sir Ron Brierley.

Reading between the lines

Parker Pen's forays into the City seldom seem to run smoothly. The company has made two abortive attempts to go public. One of them was called off because of last year's crash, and the other because the parties involved were unable to agree a price. And now there are whispers to the effect that the latest attempted deal, in which the company is due to be bought by Stephen Rubin, of Peninsula Industries, for £193 million, is not going entirely to plan either. Eyebrows were raised, I hear, when Rubin, a renowned fan of Mrs Thatcher, failed to put in an appearance when the Prime Minister toured Parker's factory in Newhaven, Sussex, earlier this week. Mrs Thatcher stayed for more than two hours, gave a stirring address to the workers, helped make a couple of pens herself and was then presented with a matching fountain and ball-point pen set engraved with her initials. But Rubin, who even has his office in the Prime Minister's constituency, was noticeable by his absence from the proceedings. "Negotiations are about a month behind schedule," concedes Jacques Marry, chief executive of Parker. "But they are nevertheless proceeding well. It is a difficult deal to put together because there are so many investors with different points of view. And Parker is an international company with 18 subsidiaries, all of which makes it quite complex."

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

The wurst scenario

Tom Wilmet, erstwhile head of Harward Securities, has already turned his hand to a new business venture. He has, I hear, now started, of all things, a sausage-making company. Deciding against calling them Tom's Original Pan-fried Sausages, because of his high and not altogether favourable profile, he has dubbed the hand-made sausages, rather more simply, as The Original Pan-fried Saus-

sage. "It's only a small business, but it's a big market and one day the company could go to the Third Market," he tells me. His son Christopher, aged 19, is working in the company before he goes to university. But will he pick up any bad habits from his father? "I don't think I have any," Wilmet says. Last week the new company sold 500lb of sausages and this week is expecting to sell 2,500lb.

Climb ev'ry mountain

Looking for a running shoe which will get you round the block on a Sunday morning?



"Anyway, to cut a long story short, I've misread the terms of the takeover bid."

Hi-Tec, Britain's leading sports shoe supplier, which announced its intentions yesterday, has just the thing. It recently launched the ultimate in hand-wearing running shoes in the US with its new Air Ball shoe, the Badwater 146. For those not in the know, Badwater is the starting point, 280 feet below sea level in Death Valley, for the world's most gruelling race. From there competitors run to Mt Whitney, 146 miles away and 14,494 feet above sea level. The winner this year took 45 hours and was one of only four finishers, all wearing Hi-Tec's new Air Ball shoe. Nine of the 13 entrants never made it. There must be a moral here somewhere.

Paws for reflection

It is not only the personalities that are at odds in Minorco's record-breaking £2.9 billion bid battle for Consolidated Gold Fields. Even the family pets of the respective sides have, I hear, been snarling at each other. The weekend after Minorco launched its bid, Rudolph Agnew, chairman of ConsGold, took a walk across Richmond Park with his dog Augusta, a Labrador bitch. Unbeknown to him, setting out on the other side of the park was Roger Phillimore of Minorco, with his two whippets, Mister Mole and Zola, and Flash, his mother-in-law's Labrador dog. Men and dogs met in the car park. According to Phillimore, he and Agnew shook hands and exchanged pleasantries. And how did the dogs get on? "The Labradors seemed to like each other," Phillimore replied. But Agnew, while confirming that he and Phillimore had indeed met in the park, denied the dogs had hit it off. "I have always taught Augusta never to speak to strange dogs," he said.

● Innocent or guilty, comedian Ken Dodd has already suffered a financial penalty as a result of charges that he evaded income tax. He was due to perform today at Camber Sands in Sussex, but the Civil Service Motoring Association, which is hosting the seaside event, decided to replace him with Little and Large. A substantial proportion of the organization's members are tax inspectors.

Carol Leonard

FII denies 'binding' agreement

From A Correspondent

Mr Neil McCann, chairman of FII, denied yesterday telling M Thierry Jacquillat, Pernod president, that he was prepared to sell FII's 20 per cent stake in Irish Distillers for Ir£50p a share.

He was giving evidence in the Dublin High Court during the fifth day of a case brought by Pernod Ricard against FII.

Cross-examined by Mr Peter Kelly, counsel for Pernod, he was asked if in his private discussions with M Jacquillat on September 3 he had said that he was prepared to sell FII's 20 per cent shareholding in IDG - he replied "no".

Mr Carl McCann, FII deputy chairman and Mr Neil McCann's son, testified that he believed that the verbal agreement on September 4 between Pernod and FII to sell the IDG shares at Ir£50p did not constitute a binding contract. He stressed the importance of written contracts.

Mr Sean Mooney, taxation partner with Dublin accountants SKC and FII's taxation adviser, also gave evidence. Cross-examined by Mr Kelly, he testified that he "substantially agreed" with the counsel's opinion produced by Pernod on September 4, that the loan note alternative contained in its share offer would not be liable for immediate capital gains tax of 60 per cent. Counsel sum up today.

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PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEERS

FOCUS

A Special Report

Creators of wealth

The numbers of applicants for engineering courses at Britain's universities and polytechnics this year have ebbed between 10 and 15 per cent down on last year, with demand for general engineering places at universities down as much as 30 per cent.

This has added a new twist to the problems facing Britain's professional engineers who need no reminding that they are the quintessential wealth creators within the United Kingdom economy.

The Engineering Council's new chairman, Sir William Barlow, is keen to bring fresh vigour to the council's efforts to tackle the problems, including the prospect of worsening shortages of such key personnel.

Sir William, who is chairman of BICC, is still best known for his years as the GPO chairman when the postal and telecommunications divisions were separated. After 40 years in industry, he is also senior vice-president of the Fellowship of Engineering, the most senior among engineering's professional bodies.

He has taken the council chair at what he sees to be a new phase for Britain's engineering industry. After the shakeout in manufacturing seen earlier in the decade, engineering is poised to resume a more dynamic role as a crucial wealth creator, he believes.

Sir William said: "I see British manufacturing and construction making significant progress as companies grow healthier, making use of impressive modern manufacturing systems and paying more attention to design and active marketing."

"There is undoubtedly greater confidence about. But there is an irony in this for engineers and a threat to the profession. This is because engineering is competing in the schools for new blood with the other professions at a time when there is a reducing number of youngsters coming through."

Raising the profile of engineering has a number of aspects, argues Sir William, who points out that it is still not an adequately understood calling, with some of the blame attaching to the professionals within it.

He said: "If we as engineers do not talk about ourselves and give our reactions to the issues of the day then we shall not make progress." He wants to see the council reacting more to affairs of national importance.

"I feel the council should stand up and say what it thinks about

The student intake for Britain's engineers of the future is down, reports Derek Harris. It is a problem for which the new chairman of The Engineering Council, Sir William Barlow, right, is urgently seeking to remedy



engineering issues," he said. "The Government, for instance, is looking at the future of optoelectronics which, through fibre optic transmission, will create a revolution in communications. The council should look at that one."

The Government needed to be reminded constantly that engineers are the wealth creators, playing a vital role not only in manufacturing but in the service industries, added Sir William.

But engineers need to make an impact in a number of ways, which is why the council is involved increasingly in campaigns and schemes aimed at bringing progress.

He said: "The council has an impressive record of achievements for a body which has been in existence for the relatively short time of six years. But the council needs on its books both additional industrial companies and more registered engineers."

When Sir William became chairman in May the council had the support of 130 industrial affiliates, most of them "blue chip" companies with household names. His own recruiting efforts have been largely responsible for increasing the number to more than 200, but he is anxious for more smaller and medium-sized companies to join.

Visits are planned to the main industrial centres around Britain to explain the work of the council as part of the recruitment campaign. It is the council, set up by royal charter, that dispenses engineering titles and keeps a register of professional engineers.

Engineers are an elite and they should be proud of it

There were now plenty of engineers heading companies, big and small, which belied the old belief that it is hard for an engineer to reach the top, said Sir William.

He is also encouraged that among the 56 vice-chancellors and principals of universities and colleges in the United Kingdom there are now 14 who have studied an engineering discipline.

One innovation for which the council has been pressing is a broadly based integrated engineering degree programme. One reason is that in a rapidly changing industrial climate that is technology led some employers are finding a need for graduates with a multi-disciplines background who subsequently can be quickly turned into specialists. It would also open up engineering ranks at degree level to more people without, it is claimed, lowering standards.

Pilot schemes to explore the new programme are expected to start at colleges next year. The council has led the campaign to tackle the shortage of mathematics and physics teachers.

Links have been fostered between engineers and schools at regional and local level. Continuing education of engineers throughout their careers to keep them up to date with technological and other changes has been another focus for the council.

Engineers are being encouraged to put together career action plans which would be followed with help from employers and their own professional institutions.

The institutions, covering the many different engineering disciplines, now number 48 following several mergers. The most recent merger was of the Institution of Mechanical and General Technician Engineers and the Institution of Technician Engineers in Mechanical Engineering, to become the Institution of Mechanical Incorporated Engineers.

The merger was welcomed by Sir William who would like to see more. But he added: "Further mergers are desirable but not necessarily essential. There is a job for all of us to do and there is too much at stake to contemplate any turbulence. So much, anyway, can be achieved by agreement within the five institution groupings which are now working well. The committee structure is such that all institutions have an opportunity to influence policies."

"We now have a council that can speak for all engineers and that is extremely important."



Youngsters cash in on the awards

The Young Engineers for Britain competition, in which 350 entrants competed last month, is just one of many projects aimed at improving engineering's image.

Regional finals were held at 10 centres in Britain and the finals in London. As well as cash prizes, ranging from £200 to £1,250, the awards included study visits in Britain and overseas, and opportunities to discuss projects and career prospects with leading people in engineering.

Award winners were also given advice on how to market their inventions.

In another scheme promoted by The Engineering Council, working engineers are encouraged by employers to go into schools as part of their career development and talk about the excitement and

challenge of their jobs. Known as the Opening Windows on Engineering programme, it is becoming popular among both pupils and teachers.

The Women into Science and Engineering (Wise) campaign launched in 1984, has succeeded in raising from 7 per cent to 11 per cent of the total, the proportion of girls entering higher education.

Ron Kirby, public affairs director of The Engineering Council, says: "One of the key areas on which we have concentrated is helping to attract young people into the engineering profession. We promote council initiatives which particularly relate to young people, as they are tomorrow's engineers."

"Those specific projects have been given a high profile."

Top: the Young Engineer for Britain 1988 — Paul Dagley-Morris, aged 17, of Cheltenham College, overall winner of a competition organized by The Engineering Council who devised a radio transmitter and receiver suitable for retirement homes. With him is Beverley Waugh, 19, of South Park Sixth Form College, Middlesbrough, whose device for making lathe chuck removal easier was the best entry by a girl. Above: David Woods, left, aged 18, and Julian Rimmer, 19, of St John Rigby Sixth Form College, Wigan, who won a prize for their automatic weather monitor

MEMO TO BRITISH EMPLOYERS

Why your qualified Engineers should register

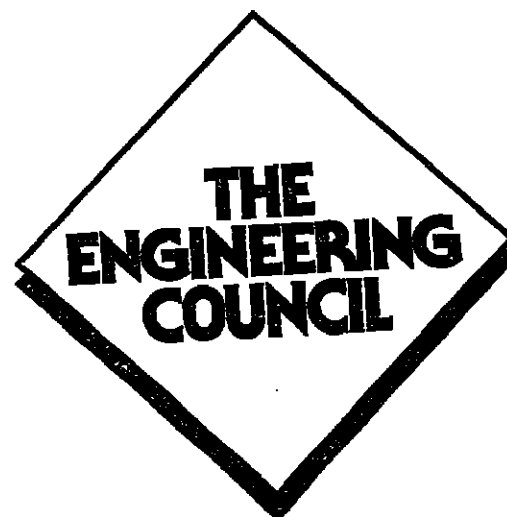
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William Barlow

Sir William Barlow FEng
Chairman of The Engineering Council

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS/2

FOCUS

The keys to success

By Dr Kenneth Miller, former director-general of The Engineering Council

When The Engineering Council was set up in 1981 it had the urgent task of helping to reverse the decline in the manufacturing industry which, from the middle of the last century, was matched by the relatively low regard of the engineering profession.

It was essential to stimulate awareness of the importance of engineering, to improve the supply of engineers, and to raise standards.

We needed to win the respect of opinion formers, influence government and persuade the then Council of Engineering Institutions to hand over its register and the granting of the chartered engineer title while retaining the support of the professional institutions.

It was important, too, to obtain the agreement of the 53 institutions to come within the Board for Engineers' Registration (Ber) system and join one of the five executive group committees. The institutions are proud bodies, and rightly conscious of their history and past glories and jealous of their territorial preserves.

As the system evolved I was encouraged as how they were working together in each of the executive committees, and group loyalty when individuals represented their executive group on the Board for Engineers' Registration.

Early on, we appreciated the financial pressures which encouraged companies to look only at the short-term results.

In 1983 we produced a booklet on technical reviews to encourage companies to appraise their technical objectives and capabilities as part of their long-term planning.

With a strong council, supported by the profession, we were able to persuade the Government in March 1984 of the need to increase the number of places for engineering students in higher education. When that was announced, in March 1985, as the Engineering and Technology Programme, known as the "Switch", the Government acknowledged it was on The Engineering Council's advice. That was a crucial point in establishing council's credibility, as it set out to obtain the support of employers of engineers as industrial affiliates.

The council has now persuaded about 200 companies to become industrial affiliates.

Discussions with our affiliates showed the serious shortage of production engineers and that developed into the manufacturing systems engineering initiative, which was launched in the spring of 1988 with a further 1,500 additional places a year on manufacturing systems engineering

courses in universities and polytechnics.

That started to point to industry's great need for broadly-based engineers. The extent of narrow specialization had clearly been overdone. While some specialists will still be needed the main call is for more broadly-educated engineers.

The national propensity to specialize, which has been mirrored in so many walks of life, had its engineering equivalent in a multiplicity of engineering institutions, and a matching proliferation of specialized engineering degree courses. The move is in the right direction and the council is getting a great deal of support for it from employers.

Along the council had to work towards the profession becoming independent of political pressure. That could be achieved only by financial independence, which has been so since June 1985. For its financing, the council relies mainly on registrants and industrial affiliates.

Such independence proved invaluable when the council found it necessary to dismiss some erroneous international comparisons emanating from the Department of Education and Science, and to speak its mind on the limitations of the

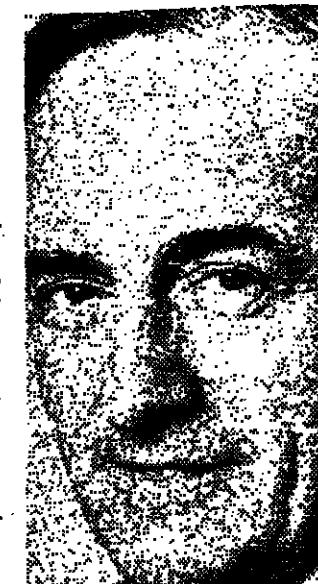
National Council for Vocational Qualifications.

The council is determined to develop a two-way exchange of information and ideas with the grassroots of the profession. To this end, it has formed 19 regional organizations and each region elects delegates to the annual Engineering Assembly.

Since the early days council has looked at many aspects of engineering and has produced documents on subjects ranging from a policy statement setting the standards and routes to registration, which is now the cornerstone of the profession, to a call to action on continuing education and training; from career breaks for women to management and business skills; from statements on primary education to discussion documents on the restructuring of engineering in higher education; and from papers calling attention to the shortage of mathematics and physics teachers to booklets on specific aspects of business.

All of these not only contribute to, and in many cases lead, the way forward, they also help to raise awareness of professional engineers and the problems the council needs to resolve.

It would, however, have been impossible to progress these ideas had we not estab-



Our target: free of political pressure through financial independence

lished the three strong and vital arms of the council - industrial affiliates, the professional institutions working together, and the 19 regional organizations through which our 300,000 registrants could interact with the community.

They will be the foundations of the council's future success as it continues to prompt government action and carries through its policies on the ground and in education, from primary and secondary schools through universities and polytechnics to continuing education and training for life.

Seeking a better image for the industry



Road to the top: Denis Filer wants to see more engineers in the company boardrooms

For a man who has been in his present job for less than two months, Denis Filer is remarkably sure of his aims. Not for him any prevaricating words about needing time to settle down before reaching decisions, writes John Young.

He says Britain needs more engineers now, and there is no time to be lost.

After graduating in mechanical engineering from Manchester University in 1953, and completing National Service with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Mr Filer spent 33 years with the ICL, progressing from project manager to director of engineering. He exemplifies his own contention that there is no reason why more engineers should not hold senior management positions, and that it is in the national interest that they should.

He sees the road to the top smoothed in favour of accountants, economists and lawyers. Engineering is almost a dirty

PROFILE Denis Filer, director-general of The Engineering Council

word, denoting a down-to-earth, provincial way of life, without any of the glamour of the City, and with only limited prospects of advancement.

The creation of more engineering courses at the higher education level has not been matched by an increase in students. One of the reasons, he believes, is that school pupils are forced to make decisions about their future careers, and consequently the subjects in which they specialize, at far too early a stage.

He says that not only should the school curriculum be more broadly based, but students should have more opportunity to switch subjects at university or polytechnic. The engineering syllabus should

itself be liberalized, offering a multi-disciplinary approach through an integrated degree programme, as an alternative to the present specialization.

That is not to say that the specialist engineer - civil, electrical, chemical, mechanical or whatever - should be replaced by a polymath. But Mr Filer believes that industry would benefit at senior levels from more people with a broader engineering background, as well as training in business and management.

A first step towards strengthening the profession, he believes, is to expand the council's membership. Most of the chartered engineers are registered, but the figure is much lower among incorporated engineers and engineering technicians. Another need is to reduce the number of professional engineering institutions, at present 48. He is discreetly encouraging amalgamations, while being careful not to upset people.

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The root causes of the shortage of skilled engineers in Britain are to be found in the classroom. From an early age, children of whatever background come to associate engineering not with great creative geniuses like Leonardo da Vinci and Isambard Kingdom Brunel but with grimy, boring repetitive jobs in factories.

Tell them that engineers have been at the heart of all scientific and technological progress, that they were responsible for all the machines and appliances they take for granted in their daily lives, that tangible monuments to their skill and invention are to be seen wherever

There are plenty of exciting jobs in engineering, reports John Young. The major problem is getting the message across to schools and harvesting the young, inventive talent that abounds

they look and the response is likely to be incomprehension and indifference.

The media, the City and the "respectable" professions such as law and medicine are where the fun, money and prestige are to be found. How many engineers appear on television chat shows? Who wants to be an engineer? An engineer is somebody who

mends the washing machine.

Graham Anthony, The Engineering Council's director, industry and regions, believes that the perception of engineering, never high at the best of times, was badly damaged by the "shake-out" in manufacturing industry in the early part of this decade.

Factory after factory shut its gates for the last time, and almost every day television and the newspapers reported thousands of redundancies.

The old industrial base was disappearing at an unprecedented rate, so what kind of future could it possibly hold?

Mr Anthony points out that though employment in engineering, in its widest sense, has shrunk from more than three million to around two million in less than 10 years, this disguises a "desperate" shortage of skills in many areas.

Most of the jobs that have disappeared required only relatively low grade technical

knowledge, whereas there is a growing need for advanced skills.

"The impression is that there aren't any jobs, whereas the reverse is true," Mr Anthony says. "But how do we get this message across, namely, that there are not only plenty of jobs in engineering, but also money, excitement and security?"

The decline in traditional manufacturing has been offset largely by the growth in white-collar service industries, he notes. Depending as they do on advanced electronic technology, they have created a whole new demand for technical skills.

The council has been active in persuading the Government to provide more engineering opportunities in higher education. Under the "Switch" programme, 4,000 more places were created in universities and polytechnics.

Yet the latest figures show that applications fell from 13,100 to 11,800 in one year. It is no use making more opportunities available if nobody wants to seize them.

The council is convinced that, if British industry is not to founder through lack of top quality staff, it must "get into the classroom" now.

"It is essential that the true image of modern engineering, the excitement and the challenges are well portrayed to



Catching them young: Graham Anthony, a council director

young people, parents and teachers," says Mr Anthony.

Under a programme launched earlier this year, the council and its regional organizations will work jointly with the professional institutions and with its affiliated companies to promote engineering in schools.

The serious shortage of engineers and technicians to meet Britain's needs in the years to come is compounded by demographic changes. The sharp fall in the birthrate since the 1960s means that many fewer young people will be

graduating from schools and universities, and there will consequently be intense competition to recruit them.

The "neighbourhood engineers" scheme, piloted in the West Country and South Wales, has been followed by government funding for a liaison project in Merseyside and North Wales.

One of the drawbacks in the past was rivalry between the institutions. While there is bound to be natural competition, Mr Anthony says, there is evidence at all levels of the educational system that such rivalry generates much noise and a poor message.

The objectives of school liaison can only be met effectively, if the profession unites to promote engineering among those aged five to 19.

With strong support so far from local authority education officers, and from headmasters and senior teachers, the council plans to have 31,000 engineers collaborating with 8,000 secondary schools on curriculum development, providing careers advice and raising the "visibility" of engineers in the community.

Mr Anthony and his colleagues believe that engineers do not have a high enough public profile. More of them, for example, should become school governors, or play a more active part in community affairs through organizations such as chambers of commerce.

The Young Engineers for Britain 1988 competition, sponsored by the council in secondary schools, has shown a remarkable level of invention, ingenuity and lucidity among the candidates.

Regularly featured in newspapers, and on radio and television programmes, it has shown only too clearly that the talent is there, but that it still has to be persuaded into valuable and envied careers.

Numbers battle

In an attempt to refute critics who accused it of complacency over the supply of qualified engineers, the Government published a report by the end of last year purporting to show that Britain was producing proportionately as many engineers as the United States, France and Germany, and was only marginally behind the world's leading industrial nation, Japan.

Its claim was immediately challenged by The Engineering Council, which promptly commissioned two independent consultants who came up with very different findings: to the effect that the Japanese output of engineering graduates per head of population was roughly two and a half times that of Britain.

The Government's report, they pointed out, was based on

Unesco figures which had completely omitted the substantial numbers of Japanese graduating from so-called Special Training Schools.

All the available evidence showed that these schools taught to a level equivalent to that of the Business and Technician Education Council Higher National Certificate in Britain. Their inclusion would raise the annual output of graduates at Level 5 from 14,500 to 35,000, or to 48,500 if computation and data processing were included.

It was also discovered that about 150,000 Japanese students study technology to the age of 18, compared with only about 35,000 in Britain. And 90 per cent of the Japanese population study maths till the age of 18 or over, compared with 18 per cent in Britain.



Inventive: students of Rolls-Royce Derby — Oliver Lay, Caroline Luker, John Marshall and Martin Paxton — won an award in the Young Engineers for Britain competition with a device to help patients with replaced knee or ankle joints



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Reforms could boost skills

Britain's chronic shortage of qualified engineers cannot be put down wholly to a lack of educational facilities, writes John Young.

More than 600 degree courses are offered by about 45 universities, 35 polytechnics and a number of places for higher education and colleges of technology.

However, while acknowledging that there has been sustained development over the years, and genuine endeavour to respond to changes brought about by new technology, The Engineering Council believes the present national network is far from ideal.

In its quest for more graduates, it believes the need is for fewer and larger departments, each with more students.

In the forefront of the move for reforms is Professor Jack Levy, the council's director, engineering profession, who has overall responsibility for higher education and training, and for promoting its registration scheme.

The Standards and Routes to Registration (Sartor) campaign to raise standards began

five years ago and has, he claims, been a big success.

With the willing co-operation of the institutions, it has profoundly influenced the mode and content of university courses and made them more relevant to the needs of employers.

Two years ago Professor Levy and his colleagues turned their attention to continuing education and training (CET) for working members of the profession. In *A Call for Action*, the council reported that most companies adopted a haphazard approach to CET and did not perceive it as a strategic activity to stimulate competitive competence.

There was clear evidence that in this respect Britain was falling behind its overseas competitors. Individual engineers and technicians needed to be more confident and motivated towards learning, and be more prepared to advance themselves to positions of leadership.

At the beginning of this year the council set out its proposals in a consultative document, and a number of pilot



Reformer: Professor Jack Levy

schemes have since been established. The council made it clear that these schemes would need the support of employers, trade unions, universities and colleges, and the institutions, as well as the Government.

Another consultative document published this year pursues one of the council's favourite themes, namely the need for a broader university curriculum. Its proposed Integrated Engineering Degree Programme would not replace the present specialized disciplines, but would give students an option to study a

broader range of subjects and, it is hoped, attract people who might not otherwise have considered an engineering career.

The careers of many engineers require a spread of knowledge and a broader curriculum is in tune with the needs of industry today, it says. According to Professor Levy, the concept of the integrated programme has received a warm welcome from industry, which lacks senior executives with training in more than one branch of engineering.

Professor Levy is concerned about the relatively low standing of engineers in business, and in society generally, compared with countries such as the United States and West Germany. He is seeking more widespread recognition of the title "Chartered Engineer", and believes it essential that before 1992 the EEC should define precisely what the title or its equivalent in other member states denotes.

"We are not being elitist," he says. "All we want is to raise standards."

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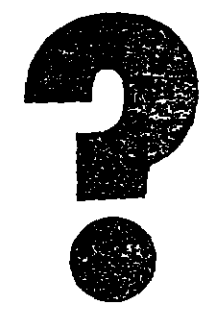
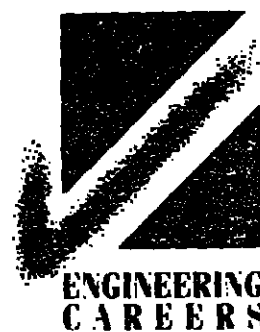
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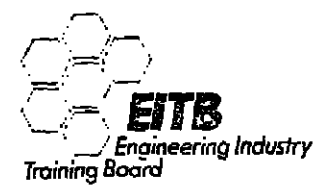
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MOTORS

Coping with the perils of driving on the motorway

A seventeen-year-old who has just passed the driving test is not the only motorist with a worrying lack of experience on Britain's increasingly crowded motorways. Driving instructors are just as concerned about the older motorist who drives at up to 40mph in built-up areas and has none of the confidence and skill necessary to drive at speed on congested motorways.

The driving test, largely unchanged since it was introduced in 1935, does not include any motorway driving. However, in a review of motorway safety Paul Channon, the Transport Secretary, advocated that newly qualified drivers should take extra lessons in motorway driving. Few do.

Eric Brown, head of the British School of Motoring's instructor school, says: "A lot of people are not interested in being a perfect driver, they just want to pass the test."

Those brave enough to go back to school are not subjected to the ignominy of driving with L plates once more, though it certainly seemed curious to me to be "under instruction" on the notoriously hectic Surrey section of the M25.

Good anticipation soon emerged during my two-hour lesson as the most important skill to smooth driving, and curbing the flow of criticism from the instructor.

When leaving the motorway the rule is to consider pulling over to the roadside lane on passing the one-mile sign for the turn-off. My



Following the Transport Secretary's suggestion that newly qualified drivers should take lessons in motorway driving, Daniel Ward braves the M25 on the notorious Surrey section

attention was not on the signs but a truck I was catching up with slowly while studiously keeping below the 70mph limit.

Once past the truck, the slip road loomed into sight and there was no alternative but to signal and edge between two cars on the nearside.

The instructor was not impressed. "Think ahead," was the firm reprimand.

To enter a motorway correctly is

only marginally easier. "The acceleration should be used to match the speed of the vehicles on the motorway so that we can filter in without causing another vehicle to slow or change direction," intoned Mr Brown. One eye must be on the vehicle ahead and one on the nearside lane. Without the necessary glance to the right I would have brushed two trucks crawling nose to tail up Reigate Hill.

Once on the main carriageway

the instructor stated firmly: "The left lane is for normal driving, the middle for overtaking slower traffic, and the right for overtaking only."

On the M25, sticking to the 70mph limit often meant travelling in the left-hand lane with only one sortie into the outside lane.

Inexperienced drivers are often frightened by the speed and closeness of trucks on motorways. They are warned to be ready to make a steering correction when a truck passes close by.

Maintaining a safe distance is crucial. The instructor explained that when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point, such as a bridge or sign, it should be two seconds before our car does likewise, then a good braking distance is established. When a car dives into the gap ahead, easing the throttle clearly restored the necessary distance.

Learners are all told: "Mirror, signal then manoeuvre," but it is easily forgotten by more experienced drivers. Mr Brown stressed that after checking the mirror, the indicator should be on for four seconds before changing lanes so that other drivers have time to respond. And when moving back from the right-hand lane, the vehicle just overtaken must be visible in the mirror before pulling over.

There was no fear of my failing the motorway driving test. And Mr Brown's verdict was: "A good driver," adding, "with some faults."

ROADTEST

Alfa Romeo 164 Lusso



Italian flair — and flaws

It seems to be the convention to dwell upon the appealing character of Alfa Romeos and ignore their manifest failings in the same way we treat lovely rogues. The basis for this is that the once famous Italian company is eternally on the verge of designing a fine car that will live up to all those rose-tinted memories of the good old days. A more sanguine view is that there have been more indifferent Alfas than good ones, certainly in recent times, writes Daniel Ward.

Even owners who years ago drove mediocre Alfas — red ones, naturally — and suffered their first breaking down and then rusting away, have an abiding affection for these Italian cars long after they have moved on to a sensible BMW. Enthusiasts feel no need to be rational about Alfa Romeos.

What is beyond doubt is that should an Alfa ever be a thoroughly competitive car it will be a raging success because of the enormous appeal of the marque, which has weathered untold storms and survived absurdly well. After Ferrari, the Alfa name counts for a great deal.

The last false dawn was the Alfa 75, a dated car beneath an ugly body with disastrous ergonomics intended to remind the driver that he was indeed not behind the wheel of a BMW or Audi.

The latest model is the Alfa 164, an altogether more likely candidate for success. It is the first car to have been launched under the dynamic Fiat management after Alfa's switch from a state-owned lame-duck to Lancia's sister company under the Fiat wing.

If Italian cars should be fast and elegant and preferably red, then the Alfa 164 Lusso will not be found wanting. It was designed by

Pinfarina — the styling studio responsible for all Ferraris and most Pintos — and the result is a car that turns many more heads than the latest Porsche or Bentley.

It is good to see the Alfa badge back on a handsome car and when the doors close with the sort of satisfying thud even Mercedes cannot match, first impressions become very favourable indeed.

Under the skin, the 164 shares much with its collaborative sister

ing becomes uncomfortably sensitive to bumps in the road surface. Often the steering wheel tugs in your hands and needs a very firm grip. The Alfa has a bad dose of torque-steer.

It is at its worst when accelerating firmly in the lower gears up a gradient or on roads with a distinct crown. Then the car's nose is nervously deflected by the slightest move of the steering wheel.

Fast progress on twisting roads is tiresome at the least, and only on fast open roads is the flaw masked. The suspension damping feels inadequate, allowing the car's snout to rise markedly under acceleration. BMW has learnt it is vital to keep the body on an even keel if the angle of the wheels is to be closely controlled.

Add to the Alfa's make-up a heavy clutch and unprogressive brakes and the car is dangerously close to having too much Italian character for its own good.

The instruments are clear and sensibly presented but the bank of switches set in a sort of grey plastic standard is hardly in keeping with the rest of the car.

For £20,250, the top-of-the-range 164 Lusso is not expensive, as the specification includes anti-lock brakes, air conditioning, alloy wheels, a three-year warranty and a CD player. The Rover Vitesse (£20,443) is the closest rival on price and performance, though for the driver prepared to forego the CD player and air conditioning the BMW 525iSE (£20,525) and Mercedes 260E (£22,100) are within range.

The 164 is a vastly more credible car than the Alfa 75. Sad then that this fast, stylish car should have such a clear preference for smooth, flat roads of which not enough exist in Britain.

A learner's view of the test of nerves

Janina Snaith has no difficulty in passing exams — she has a Ph.D. to prove it — but her driving tests easily rank as the most nerve-racking experiences of her life, writes Liz Gill.

Those 20 minutes were far worse than the hour and three quarters of the viva for my doctorate," she says. "But it seems to me they are a test of nerve rather than a real test of skill."

Mrs Snaith, a 29-year-old personnel manager with Marks & Spencer in Canterbury, who passed her test at the third

attempt, added: "A lot of the test is not like real driving. 'You never seem to get out on the open road. They do not test you on overtaking, which is so vital and so dangerous if you are not doing it properly.'

"They don't test your night-driving or how you drive on a motorway. I know learners are not allowed on a motorway, but it still seems odd that you can race off up the nearest one the moment you have passed your test."

Mrs Snaith abandoned the idea of driving after failing twice

before, at the end of 1984 and at the beginning of 1985. "I was certainly not ready for the first test: it was far too soon. But it was driving school policy to apply early because of the wait. I had no chance to practise in between lessons so I'd forget what I learned from week to week."

"I was so nervous, the examiner even broke for me at one stage. I was better by the second test and the examiner was much nicer. I know they don't talk but they give off different vibes. The first one had been very much aloof."

"I failed the second on positioning on the road so I probably still wasn't ready."

Mrs Snaith was mostly happy with the quality of the instruction she received for about £9 an hour, both at Thanet, Kent, and earlier at the BSM in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, where she took her first two tests.

"I do feel, however, that you are instructed on how to pass the test rather than on how to drive. For instance, they teach you to reverse round corners but not how to park part of everyday motoring."

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YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Edited by Derek Harris

BRIEFING

The increasing cost of retail development has led St. Basil's biggest venture capital provider, to set up a new fund especially for retailers, Derek Harris writes. Specialists will be available to give advice.

Concept retailing — as seen with Habitat, Next and many other companies — is boosting the need for cash, points out Paul Walker, the St Basil's director responsible for the fund. He says: "We are increasingly finding customers who have launched a new concept on a local basis with immediate success who then need to expand the formula rapidly to capitalize on the idea while the market gap remains."

The group is already working with smaller retail chains, including PK Stationery in the West Midlands, and Jardeniere, a Gloucester garden centre operator. Tim Waterstone, founder of the bookseller Waterstones, said: "In 1982 we were just a start-up, trying to introduce American book retailing concepts. Now we have more than 30 stores around the country with targeted turnover this year of £30 million." Backing so far from St Basil has amounted to nearly £1.6 million.

A £230,000 business development loans fund has been launched to help small businesses in the East End of London. Half the cash is from the private sector — the merchant bankers (Mortimer Gordon, Lloyd's, and the Morgan Grenfell merchant bank — and the rest from the Spitalfields Task Force and the London City Action Team. The administrator of the fund is Tower Hamlets Centre for Small Business.



Weaving the way to profits: Noel Peberdy in her workshop

A tale woven in rush and cane

By Veronica Heath

When Noel Peberdy attended an evening adult education class in restoring cane chairs she simply wanted to repair one kitchen chair. "I thought it would be something interesting to do, but I got really hooked and it changed my life completely," she said.

Today, dilapidated chairs and stools, some of great antique value, have taken over her house. With the skill literally at her fingertips she has made a thriving business of repairing cane, seagrass and rush-seated furniture. "There is such a demand for the work that I have clients from all over the country," she says. "It is a great privilege to handle some of the lovely pieces they bring me, especially those from ancestral homes. I am now able to

support myself and my two sons on the business and last year I launched three-day residential courses."

Mrs Peberdy is deftly weaving seagrass in a triangular pattern on client's dining room chair while she talks. "The work ruins my hands, as I have to immerse the bolts of rushes in water in our bath..."

The variety of furniture she has restored during 1988 has been enormous — everything from 1970s folding kitchen chairs with pre-woven cane seats to a pair of William Morris chairs with rush seats.

A client from Paris telephoned to ask if she would tackle a French *bergere* suite comprising a three-seater settee and two armchairs requiring about 100 sq ft of cane work.

There was a 45 per cent price increase on rushes two years ago and the cost of restoring a rush seat on an average-sized dining chair is £40. The same seat in seagrass is half the price. One bolt of rushes sufficient to seat only two chairs costs £55.

"Unless the chair is a valuable antique, or the customer is very rich, they all tend to opt now for the less expensive but very pleasing seagrass seat," she says. Seagrass, or Chinese grass, is a natural product imported from the East and Mrs Peberdy buys it in bunks, ready twisted.

Cane seating ranges from £26 to £40, and the average cost of replacing a back panel, featuring a wood medallion in the centre, is £45. Necessary tools are minimal — one shell

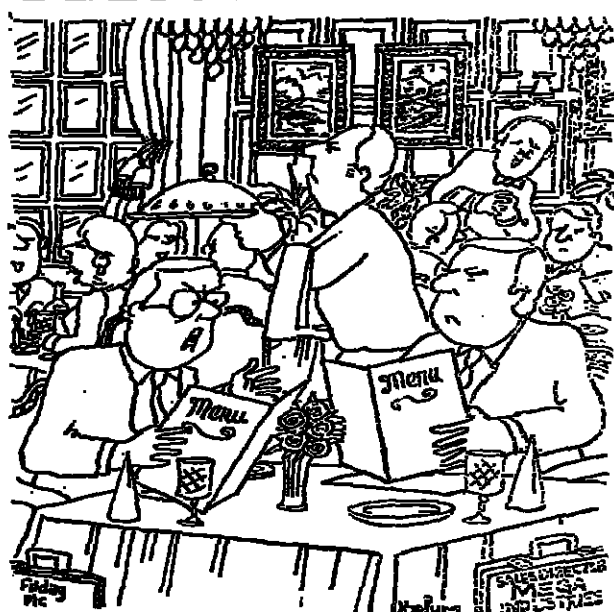
hook, one clearing tool for knocking out old pegs from chair frames, one small hammer, a tape measure and a pair of clippers.

Mrs Peberdy now has her own classes. Students pay £7 an hour for tuition in the workshop, including all materials used. In addition to private tuition she runs adult education courses in restoring cane and rush-seated furniture for the local education au-

thority, which are always oversubscribed. Several pupils have gone on to make it their career.

Eighty per cent of Mrs Peberdy's work comes from advertisements in rural newspapers, where the advertising expenses are minimal. The rest come from personal recommendations from customers and contacts with local antique dealers and furniture restorers.

MR FRIDAY



"Am I risk-shy? I bring you here with no guarantee of a contract and you ask me whether I'm risk-shy?"

Banks send specialists to court the entrepreneur

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

The drive by clearing banks to attract small business customers intensified this week with announcements by Midland and National Westminster that they were placing hundreds of new business specialists in their branches.

NatWest is introducing 3,300 small business advisers to its branches to help to encourage business start-ups. The bank believes it is the first clearer to offer help to small businesses on

such a large scale. There will be specialists in every high street branch.

The new service is costing £3 million to set up and £2.5 million a year to run, the bank said. The specially trained staff will give advice and help to start-up businesses on such details as preparing a business plan and a cash-flow forecast. They will also help customers to get advice from other specialists, such as accountants and lawyers, and will offer a range of the bank's own services to small businesses.

On a smaller scale, the Midland is

putting 150 small business specialists in key branches around the country with the aim of providing a more thorough service than before and attracting more small business clients.

Meanwhile, Lloyds and Barclays both claimed to have increased their share of the small business market this year. Each bank said that it had picked up 40,000 new small business accounts.

These developments are symptomatic of the increasing competition among the banks for small business

clients. Kevin Jennings, senior executive of NatWest's small business sector, said: "It is a major market and it is growing all the time. The signs are that 20 per cent more small businesses will start up this year than last year."

The banks view the small business market as increasingly profitable. Margins on lending to this sector have remained high, relative to those charged on loans to large companies. And banks are keen to build up a close relationship with new businesses in order to reap greater benefits as successful companies grow larger.

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Sydney Friskin previews the opening of the national league hockey season

Format designed to raise the domestic standards

A season of exciting possibilities starts tomorrow when 16 matches will be played on the first day of the Poundstretcher National League, barely a fortnight after the British team captured the gold medal in Seoul.

Poundstretcher have committed £300,000 over the next three years to a sport that has in recent times made outstanding progress in this country through the stimulus of competition and the element of challenge. The new league structure is aimed at finding more players of quality and maintaining Britain's high standing in world hockey.

The league will be run in two divisions each made up of 16 teams and will be spread over 15 weekends. Matches have been scheduled mainly for Saturdays with some Sunday fixtures and will be played mainly on artificial pitches.

Each team will play every other team only once, acquiring three points for a win and one for a draw cumulatively towards the league title. But there are other inducements. At the end of the season the top four teams in the first division will play off for the League Cup, the semi-finals of which are scheduled for March 18 and 19. The final at Luton on April 1 will be shown on BBC's Grandstand programme early that month.

Promotion and relegation will be carried out on the lines similar to football. The two teams at the bottom of the first division will go down, to be replaced by the two finishing at the top of the second division. The two teams at the bottom of the second division will return to the regional leagues from whence they came and will be replaced by the two surviving teams from a play-off series, having already won their regional league titles.

Individual incentives include a goal scorer award, a player of the season

HOW THEY LINE UP

FIRST DIVISION: Bromley, Cambridge City, East Grinstead, Harborne, Havant, Hounslow, Indian Gymkhana, Isles, Old Loughtonians, Southgate, Slough, Stourport, Teddington, Wakefield, Warrington, Welton.

SECOND DIVISION: Anthonians, Bourneville, Brean, Broadbourne, Cannock, Canterbury, Cove Court, Guildford, Neston, Peterborough Town, Reading, Richmond, Taunton Vale, Westcliff.

Olympians' debut

Sean Kerly and Martyn Grimley, members of the British Olympic team, took to the indoor game on Wednesday night at the official opening of the Aldenham School Sports Centre at Ekeston. They played for England who defeated St Albans, the national club champions, 4-3. Grimley scoring three goals, one from a corner, and Stamp from a penalty stroke, for England. Jennings replied for St Albans with three goals from corners.

RESULTS: England Under-21 4, St Albans 4; England 5, England Under-21 2; England 4, St Albans 3.

trophy and four player of the month prizes. Strict control will be exercised over the itinerant player who must be registered with the league at least 14 days before the first game of any season for his club. A formal request for transfer has to be sanctioned by the league administrator at least 14 days before his first game for the new club and he may not subsequently return to his original club in the same season.

The drift towards football continues with the broadening of the road to Europe. The first division league champions will be eligible to play in the European club championship and the winners of the national knock-out club championship will qualify for the Euro-

pean Cup Winners' Cup, a new tournament which starts in 1990.

As matters stand, Southgate, having at the end of last season won the knock-out Hockey Association Cup, now replaced by the Nationwide Anglia Cup, are eligible for participation in the 1989 European Cup in Germany. It is to Southgate that hockey's migratory birds continue to flock, the latest to join them being Jagdish Barber from Old Loughtonians, a member of the England Under-21 squad.

Southgate, whose stocks include Batchelor, Kerly and Dadds from the Olympic team, are the equivalent of Liverpool in football. Others, like Hounslow, Slough, East Grinstead, Havant, Indian Gymkhana, and Teddington constitute a southern powerbase, not the easiest of targets for clubs from other regions. The two Yorkshire clubs, Wakefield and Welton, should make an impression on the first division.

Stourport, who gave notice of their potential in last season's inter-league championship at Farnborough, have gathered together a strong force headed by Imran: Shwani, who scored two goals for Britain in the Olympic final against West Germany. Jon Roberts has joined them from Bourneville.

There are also signs that Havant could issue a stiff challenge. Apart from retaining Faulkner and Garcia they have acquired Rowlands, a goalkeeper of high quality from Leicester Westleigh. Colin Cooper from the same club and Peter Nail from Guildford.

In the second division, Richmond, Guildford and Reading, beneficiaries from the London league, could be in the forefront of an exciting competition more likely to bring about a levelling of standards with Westcliff, Bourneville, Broxbourne, Taunton Vale and Brean among the stronger challengers.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Foy heads for a new career in Australia

Oldham have lost the battle to keep their international centre, Des Foy, out of Australian clutches (Keith Macklin writes). Foy has rejected the offer of a further contract with Oldham, and has stated his intention of emigrating with his family to join Newcastle Knights. Oldham, who value Foy on the British transfer market at more than £100,000, will get less than a fifth of that sum from Newcastle.

St Helens have placed their winger, Kevin McCormack, on the transfer list at £50,000. With the signing of the Welsh Rugby Union winger, Mike Carrington, from Neath, St Helens find themselves reasonably well off for wingers.

Australia face a tough series

By Keith Macklin

Every cloud has its silver lining, and Australia's latest victory in a World Cup final can be seen in a much brighter light than at first seemed imaginable. The neutrals wanted New Zealand to win in Auckland, to boost the game in a country obsessed with the balance of power in the 13-A-side code.

When Australia won with some ease there was initial gloom in Britain, but second and third thoughts are happier, without resorting to nationalisation. Australia will not come to Britain in 1990 as undisputed world champions, a fact which will make the series against the Kangaroos potentially the most exciting since the great battles of the '50s and '60s.

If New Zealand had won the World Cup it would inevitably have taken a little of the gloss which will surely arouse the interest of the 1982 and 1986 tours, with the added stimulant of the distinct possibility of Great Britain winning a series against Australia for the first time since 1970.

This latter prospect is no illusion or daydream fanned by the victory over Australia in the third international at Sydney in July. While standards in Australia have slipped slightly since the last tour, standards in the British game are rising.

Helping Britain's cause in 1990 will be the fact that Wally Lewis has stated his intention to

retire, a decision which may be accelerated by the broken arm sustained at Auckland. Lewis will be difficult to replace, and with his old sparring partner, Peter Sterling, the young upstart, Australia's dominance behind the scrum could be ended.

On the subject of Lewis, it is that he has been given him an official, and medical reason, for not captaining the Rest of the World side against Great Britain at Headingley on October 29. It had seemed that there would be a major embarrassment for British officials, with Lewis declining the invitation on the grounds that the Rest of the World team contained Frenchmen whom Lewis "had never heard of".



Cumbrian Melody (left) wins a thrilling duel with Echo Chamber in the nursery at Newmarket (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Objection backfires as Roberts collects a four-day suspension

On the day champion trainer Henry Cecil topped the £1 million prize money barrier, 23-year-old jockey Michael Roberts ended up with egg on his face when his objection badly backfired at Newmarket yesterday.

The South African considered the objection to be a minor matter, but the stewards thought otherwise and punished him with a four-day suspension.

The ban starts on Saturday, so Roberts will miss the £1 million prize money barrier, but he will not miss the £1 million prize money barrier, but he will not miss the £1 million prize money barrier.

Stewards agreed there had been interference, but took the view it was 'minimal and accidental' and had not affected the result.

Roberts, however, was found to have bumped Ray Cochrane's mount, Vitone, as he switched behind De De Nisky. Accordingly, they denoted Val Recit to fourth place.

Val Recit, at 17.1 hands, is probably the biggest juvenile in training and Roberts said: "I came around De De Nisky because he was hanging across my path and there was no room to get through on the rails on such a big horse. I didn't realise I had bumped Ray's mount as I switched."

"My horse should have won, but I doubt if I'll appeal against my suspension."

Typically, Roberts did not dwell on that misfortune and

later gave Cecil's Salse a superb ride to beat stable companion Reprimand 2½ lengths in the Biquit Cognac Challenge Stakes.

Salse's earnings took Cecil past £1 million in prize-money this season and now rears with full honours to the Side Hill Stud in Newmarket.

Cecil was delighted with the comeback run of Reprimand, off the track for 13 months with a series of injuries. The colt will now make up for lost time, running again at Newmarket in a fortnight, and staying in training next season.

Salse and Reprimand are both owned by Sheikh Mohammed and the big-spending Arab has an exciting prospect for next year in the impeccably bred, Old Harry, an impressive four-lengths winner of the second

division of the Chesterton Maiden Stakes.

Horn Dance, who had worked impressively at home and went off 9.4 favourite, delighted trainer Guy Harwood, but will not run again this year.

Cumbrian Melody and Skolem both struck for the North. Cumbrian Melody held on with utmost gameness to beat Echo Chamber in the A.R. Dennis Bookmakers Nursery Handicap and Skolem landed a gamble from 6-1 to 9-2 in the Jeyes Handicap Stakes.

Blazing Realm, owned and bred by snooker promoter Barry Hearn, got the better of The Kings Daughter and the 2-1 favourite Azay Le Rideau in the Buckenham Selling Stakes, but he lost his winner at the auction — the filly sold for 10,000 guineas to Horse France Bloodstock.

Ramsden warned off with heavy debts

By Graham Rock

Terry Ramsden, who owned one of the largest strings of racehorses in the country, has been warned off by the stewards of the Jockey Club.

The Japanese warrant dealer owned Ladbrokes in excess of £2 million last year and in August 1987 the bookmakers firm took him to 'Tattersall's' Court at £250,000. He has been a settlement by instalment was imposed.

However, repayment proved difficult, and the arrangement was renegotiated during the summer. Bookmakers ask for £100,000 per month, but Ramsden was only able to pay £50,000.

Ramsden claims that, having had a winning cash bet showing a profit of £25,000 with Ladbrokes, they refused to honour their cheque, an allegation denied by Ladbrokes spokesman Ron Pollard.

He confirmed that Ramsden signed a letter, accepting details of a new agreement, but that the terms of the agreement had been broken.

Ramsden's last runner was

Up The Kop, unplaced in the £100,000 Royal Ascot Stakes. He has disposed of 36 horses during the past 12 months and has sold some to his business associate, Bob Cox.

Having left a stockbroking firm to set up his own in 1980, Ramsden built up a fortune estimated at £250,000. He has been a colourful figure on the racing scene and a consistent supporter of charities.

His company was a prolific sponsor of races, including the Glen International Gold Cup, a valuable handicap class at the Cheltenham December meeting. He cancelled his sponsorship last autumn when an article in the *Racing Post* suggested that some of his payments to racecourses were outstanding and overdue.

The best horse to carry Ramsden's familiar blue and white colours was Katie, who bested Fables in the Coronation Stakes at Royal Ascot in 1984. She was sent to the sales at the end of that year, but was not sold at £2.5 million.

Seven European challengers compete for the first leg of the Sport of Kings Challenge, the 2½-mile Queen Mother Stakes at Ascot on Saturday.

They are racing not just for the £26,882 winner's prize, but the £134,409 in bonuses. To qualify for the bonuses, which go down to seventh place, horses must run in at least three of the four legs.

Irish challenger Allen's Mistake (Brendan Sheridan) may be best of the European chal-

lengers. The firm ground today will be no hindrance to the four-year-old, who took the Guinness Trophy Champion Four-Year-Old Hurdle at Fenchurch in late April.

Triumph runner-up Wahiba (Nigel Colman), Combermere (Graham Bradley), Surf Board (Steve Smith Eccles), Altonham (Michael Williams), Bunting (Peter Scudamore) and Don Edin (Ben de Haan) are the British challengers, while Grand Nudge, who has been racing in Italy, is the other foreign raider.

Bardwell extends lead

Gary Bardwell extended his lead in the Irish Whipley European Apprentice Championship when he was placed second on the Francois Boutin-trained Apollino in the Prix Tormore at Evry yesterday.

Lishman John Murtagh was first past the post on Nimes but was relegated to fourth place for causing interference. Wayne Rimmer, riding Banc d'Or, was promoted to first place and earned the Silver Whip for leading rider of the day.

Leading positions: Gary Bardwell (Eng) 60 points, Yankin (Fou) 38, John Murtagh (Ire) 28.

John Reid will be unable to ride today in the Prix de la Péninsule de Jockey-Club in Milan on Sunday, since this time he has been claimed to ride Classic Fame in Ireland for Vincent O'Brien. Gianfranco Dettori will deputise on the Arc winner.

Results from yesterday's three meetings

Newmarket

Going: good

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Gavin Bell witnesses the realization of a dream owing its conception to a British scheme for war veterans

Pride of place goes to the Paralympians

Seoul
It is difficult to appreciate the dedication required to become an Olympic athlete. In some cases, it is simply beyond understanding.

Next week, Peter Hull is going for gold for Britain in the biggest sporting event of its kind in history. As national record holder in six swimming events, and a bronze medal winner in the 1986 World Games in Gothenburg, he has every chance of success — despite the fact that he was born with no arms or legs.

His courage may be remarkable, but for a few days in Seoul his disability is not. Hull is just one of a crowd gathering for the XVIIIth Paralympic Games, which open in the main Olympic Stadium on Saturday.

It is the first time since Tokyo in 1964 that the Games are being held in the Olympic city, and the organizers are expecting more than 4,000 participants from 65 nations. By yesterday, 2,752 had arrived from 43 countries, including 22 blind athletes from the Soviet Union, which is competing in the Paralympics for the first time.

With 240 competitors and 70 support staff, Britain has the second largest delegation after the United States, and will be represented in almost all of the 16 sports. Given the history of the Games, the large British presence is appropriate.

It was Dr Ludwig Guttmann of Stoke Mandeville Hospital who organized the first event in 1948, for British servicemen disabled during the Second World War. Under his guidance, the competition expanded annually until 1952, when the Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden and Norway joined the first international games for the disabled.

When Seoul was selected for the 1988 Games, it looked to Stoke Mandeville for advice. Byun Jae Ill, head of planning of the organizing committee, recalls: "We learned a great deal in England about how to cater for the disabled at the competition venues."

But the biggest thrill for most participants is the prospect of competing in the regular Olympic arenas. "It's as if we have been completely accepted," Hull says.

Athletes face drug testing

Seoul (Reuters) — Disabled athletes competing in the Seoul Paralympics will undergo the same stringent drug testing that resulted in Ben Johnson being stripped of his Olympic sprinting gold medal. It will be the first time testing in the 28-year history of the Paralympic Games.

Joan Scruton, the secretary general of the Games' international coordinating committee (ICC) said yesterday that it was possible some disabled athletes had taken illegal

drugs. "When it comes to sports, they are just the same as able-bodied people," Scruton said.

Scruton said the difficulty was that many of the athletes were taking prescription drugs for their disabilities. "The athletes will have to submit a medical certificate for what drugs they're taking and doctors would have to take that into account," she said. "We just hope the situation won't arise."

Earlier this week he had his first training session in the indoor pool. "I thought, hang on, I'm in the pool with Adrian Moorhouse won his gold. It was a tremendous feeling."

The Koreans have spared no effort in making the competitors at home in a new apartment village in a southern suburb of the city. The high-rise complex has 1,316 apartments, including 476 designed for use by those confined to wheelchairs, along with restaurant and

recreational facilities. Security is as strict as during the Olympics and police motorcyclists accompany wheelchair riders on training spins beyond the wire perimeters.

A stroll around the village, festooned with flags and balloons, is an emotional and instructive experience. Rarely have I witnessed such friendliness and so many helping hands bridging national boundaries. A crippled

Rumanian guides a blind American, a Danish girl with cerebral palsy poses for pictures on the wheelchair of an Indonesian weightlifter. The photographer is a West German with one arm. One senses we could all learn a lot from these people.

The ceremonies begin on Friday with a local torch relay involving 88 disabled persons. Highlights of the Olympic opening ceremony will be incorporated in Saturday's programme at the main stadium.

Competitors in the 889 events are classified according to the nature and severity of their disabilities. The sports range from athletics, archery and fencing to the more esoteric Boccia, a form of French bowls. Goal-ball is an ingenious contest for the blind in which teams of three throw a ball with a bell inside it at opposing goals. It is the only event which takes place in total silence.

Bob Price, who heads the British delegation, is hoping a good show in Seoul will attract more top-class coaches to facilities for the disabled in Britain. "Until recently, we have relied on people with expertise in disabilities, rather than sports," he

says. "What we need now is fine trainers for fine sportsmen and women who just happen to have a few disabilities."

An estimated one million disabled South Koreans are also looking to the Games to improve their lives. Shunned by society, their resentment surfaced in a protest demonstration by hundreds of handicapped on the eve of the Olympics.

"We hope to make the Games a turning point in this situation," Byun says. "The aim is to awaken everybody to their plight."

Meanwhile, Hull is concentrating on his quest for gold in the 25-metre breaststroke, the 50-metre backstroke and freestyle, and 100-metre freestyle. The man who swam by struggling his powerful shoulders says he prefers the longer events. "I'm better with a nice gradual build-up and a sprint finish."

"The Olympics is the ultimate for any athlete," he says. "When your country feels you're good enough to compete for them, it gives you a great feeling. It makes you proud to be British."

BOXING

Bruno tires of playing the waiting game

By Jonathan Rendall

Frank Bruno's patience seemed to be wearing thin yesterday as the news that Mike Tyson had re-broken his hand cast new doubt over the timing of the world heavyweight title challenge, scheduled for Wembley on December 17.

The world's No. 1 contender professed to be "in the waiting" — the bout has four times been delayed — and departed from his normal scrupulous concern for the champion's problems by asserting that "it's time he got his affairs in order".

"Tyson is either breaking his hands, smashing his car or having a divorce and I can tell you it's getting me down a bit. I know he is champion but he is not God," Bruno said.

It is as well that Bruno added that he is "ready for him whenever he turns up to fight," as his private biddings, though understandable, will have no bearing on bringing the contest back to schedule.

That is the domain of Mickey Duff and Jarvis Asteire, the co-promoters, who yesterday left for New York hoping to enforce the dictates of their now-battered contract which, when signed in mid-August, provided for Tyson to defend in Britain in October or, in the event of injury to either boxer, at the earliest opportunity thereafter.

With that deadline, and others subsequently, now passed, Duff and Asteire have a fight on their hands to bring Tyson to London as the champion is keen to stay at "home" in boxing terms, the New Jersey gambling strip of Atlantic City, also a

favourite site of HBO, the pay-per-view network which owns the \$26 million rights to transmit Tyson's bouts this year. Against that, the English promoters have a written contract stating a British venue but no longer have the promise of an outdoor Wembley crowd, the size of which, when compared to the United States' studio-style boxing, seems to excite American media gurus.

Duff's comment yesterday was "Mike Tyson doesn't want to come to London. It's going to cost him a hell of a lot of money." However, a reference yesterday by a Tyson aide, Steve Lott, to "whether the fight will be in Britain or whether he will fight somewhere else" suggests the champion's camp considers the question of venue open to negotiation.

Lott asserted that it was Tyson's hand injury which was the determining factor and that "anybody who addresses anything else is not really interested in Mike Tyson's welfare." However, diagnosis will be vague on that subject until X-rays are assessed by Tyson's doctor.

Bruno, meanwhile, was addressing himself to the possibilities thrown up by Tyson's acceptance of an invitation from Don King, the American promoter, to train at his Cleveland headquarters. "I'm a bit worried about Don King," Bruno said. "He is getting involved." Yesterday King was quoted as being optimistic that Tyson would fulfil his December engagement. However, he did not specify what role, if any, he perceives himself to have in the promotion.

BADMINTON

Baddeley meets giantkiller

By Richard Eaton

An astounding defeat for Yang Yang, the world champion, opened up the chance for Steve Baddeley, of England, the Commonwealth champion, to go the full distance in the £52,000 Carlsberg Classic at Preston yesterday.

Yang Yang, one of the world's greatest attackers, was forced on the defensive for long periods and was eventually beaten 15-7, 15-12 in the second round by the little teenage Indonesian, Ardy Wiranata, who needs Baddeley in the quarter-finals today. Although Baddeley has beaten him before, on this form Wiranata will take some containing.

Wiranata's round-the-head smashes and disguised overhead drops, sometimes delivered while airborne, frequently had the Chinese leader scrambling to block. Yang Yang fought hard in a protracted second game lasting more than 50 rallies but after slipping from 8-6 up to 8-11 down he could never quite get his nose in from again.

Baddeley progressed with two professional performances in overcoming the former England international, Brian Wallwork, and the Thai No. 1, Sompol Kukkasemkij, both in straight games. Nick Yates, the Japan Open champion, led the second-seeded former world champion, Icku Sugiaro, by a game and 9-6 in the second before losing easily in the third.

Fiona Smith, the former England national women's champion, dismissed the Swedish No. 1, Christine Magnusson,

TABLE TENNIS

No time to rest for England

By Richard Eaton

England's claims to have their best team in 30 years will be sorely tested when they take on China, the world's top nation, in a 13-match series sponsored by Leeds Building Society, starting at Aylesbury on Sunday.

Indeed, by the end of that lot they may be sorely tested. An eight-match series against China last year left most of the players so punchy they were often going through the motions, and this time round the contests take place successively, without a single rest day. Many of these matches may therefore be of little competitive significance. Their main purpose in any case seems less geared to creating the most credible concept for an international series but towards taking the game to the grass roots.

There is some logic behind this. The sport's revival in the last two years has included a new headquarters for the English Table Tennis Association, a £4 million sponsorship from the Leeds, improved finances, and more television.

What the revival has not achieved so far is an increase in the number of affiliated members, which is at a worryingly low level. England will supplement their European silver medal-winning trio of Desmond Douglas, the national champion, and Carl Preen, the national top 12 champion, with Skyler Andrew, who spent his Olympic build-up training in China, and the improving England No. 5, Nicky Mason.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated
Barclays League
Fourth division
Halifax v Rochdale
NORTH LEAGUE: Rotherham United v Barnsley
First match: Colchester v Bournemouth United.

OTHER SPORT

BADMINTON: Carlsberg Classic (Preston).
BOWLS: Liverpool Victoria Insurance Grand Prix (Manchester).
EQUESTRIANISM: Masters of the Year Show (Wentworth).
GOLF: Dunhill Cup (St Andrews); Golf Plus PGA Tour (St Andrews); PGA Southdown Open (Havant); Gurnea Grand Prix (Reading).
HOCKEY: Rotherham Grand Prix (Reading).
RUGBY: CA 9 and 3.35 p.m. 2.25, 3.45 and 4.15 unless stated.
SPEEDWAY: National League, Edinburgh v Huddersley; Peterborough v Long Eaton.

Campese out to belie his status

By Mick Cleary

David Campese has arrived in England with an identity problem. "I'm not really an older statesman, am I?" he asks desperately.

Much as it hurts, the answer is yes. He may not be 26 until next Friday, but the record-breaking Australian winger (26 tries in 39 international tests) is the most experienced player in the party. Such responsibility does not rest easily on his muscular, 13st frame, although his diffidence is more feigned than real and more than played ventrally. "Look, there really aren't any grey hairs." He may not admit it, but he does take his rugby seriously, and significantly it was he who stayed behind at the end of the Australians' first training session last Tuesday, which had already lasted two hours and a half, to help the stand-off, Stephen James, with his kicking.

Campese in full flight, legs high-stepping in his famous "goose-step", is one of the finest sights in rugby. He has few peers when it comes to the unpredictable, a trait which he has retained through six years of international rugby, which started with a try on his debut, aged 19, against New Zealand.

His free-wheeling style is as much part of his personality as it is of his play, and it is a philosophy that he is not prepared to relinquish. "Our coach, Bob Dwyer, has given me a free reign to do what I think fit," he says. "If that means running the ball from our own line then that is what I will do. Obviously you can't be too reckless, but there is nothing the opposition hates more than seeing the ball come back at them. If I were a coach I would just give the players carte blanche to run from where they like." He pauses for a minute and then laughs. "Perhaps that's why I'm not a coach."

Another reason might be the memory of his bitter experiences with the last Australian coach, Alan Jones. It was more an explosion of personalities than a clash. Both were strong-minded, forthright individuals, and the acrimony between them still runs deep. So much so that Jones, who was the world's top coach, said: "If Alan Jones had been coach for this tour I would not have come. It is as simple as that. As far as I am concerned I play rugby for fun. I don't get paid for it and I don't want to go to bed to be woken every day by you making a mistake then there is no enjoyment. You might as well be at work."

"I think Jones was always put out by the fact that players such as Alan Ellis and myself were already established when he took over in 1984 and he couldn't claim any of the credit for our success. I think it always needed a form of a result as a result of the bickering and was then compounded by a broken bone in his foot last year which saw him miss the Australian tour to Argentina. A winter spent playing for Petrolia, in Italy, restored him to fitness."

Brash and extrovert as he may be, many of Campese's views strike a very traditional cord. Strong as the indications may be next year when South African



High ideals: Campese champions the fun of the game (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

rugby celebrates its centenary, he would never take money into play. He enjoys the freemasonry of the game which, he hopes, may one day help him to settle into a worthwhile life. "Mind you, that could be a long time coming," he says. "Fortunately, I can steer clear of the girls for a few years more."

He relishes the friendship of his opponents and promises to smile at Rory Underwood if he manages to get past him. The competitive streak within him is still very keen. He's lost weight, has worked on his strength in the gymnasium and also added to his speed. "The 'goose step' is still part of the repertoire, but is used more sparingly."

Quite whether this squad can emulate the grand slam achievements of the 1964 Wallabies is a matter of conjecture. A lot will rest on the ability of Campese

and his captain, Nick Farr-Jones, who are the only three-quarters remaining from that tour, to bring the best out of the youngsters around them.

Whatever the outcome, David Campese has but one end in sight — to enjoy himself. "I would much rather play in a great game and lose, than play poorly and win. No wonder he and Alan Jones did not get on."

This has been as true of rugby as any other sport. Yet, from all this talk about the rounds, you would not think so. Somehow there has emerged suddenly, as if by the hand of a new born deity, the idea that it is the introduction of leagues that has invented, in rugby, this approach to winning.

Has it not always thus? Has not the game, the match, always been the same? The only difference being the names of the players, the game, any game, its rules and the nature of opposition, the idea is surely to win. No one is so impartial of his own performance or his team's as the referee, who does not care. If not, why play the game in the first place? Why bother, in Ray Prosser's phrase, to keep the score?

Because leagues are here, it should not obscure the view; simplistic tactics should not be the order of the day. Tension should not be thought an excuse; pretence an apology for mediocrity. It should, by rights, open up the possibilities, rather than limit them.

If the leagues are to mean anything at all in the future they must mean the raising of standards and quality of matches. That must be the ambition; to concentrate the mind to seek not the lowest common denominator, as the lazy coach will do, but rather serve to hone the skills to a finer point. Winning and the search for excellence ought to go hand-in-hand.

A hard, but clear contest, between Wellington (Barry) and St Edward's, ended in victory for Wellington through tries by Dominic Cannon (2) and Richard Rutland, which Edward Quibell converted. Bradford Grammar School beat Cowley 16-10 in a thrilling match.

St Paul's recorded victory at Whitgift where Richard Breddon, their captain and number eight, and Adam Dunlop scored the tries and George Wells contributed two penalties. This was one of 11 matches against Whitgift, 10 of them won by St Paul's, and next Saturday 14 St Paul's sides will turn out against Harrow.

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Los Angeles (Reuters) — Orel Hershey pitched a five-hitter as the Los Angeles Dodgers reached the World Series on Wednesday by beating the New York Mets 6-0 in the seventh game of the play-offs.

The Dodgers won the National League Championship Series by four games to three. They will entertain the Oakland Athletics, the American League champions, in the opening game of the best-of-seven World Series tomorrow.

Hershey, who was named the most valuable player of the series, was making his third start of the play-offs and had also recorded the last out of the fourth game to earn a save.

Los Angeles picked up a first-inning run against the Mets' starting pitcher and the game led off with a single and went to third on Mickey Hatcher's double down the left-field line. Sax scored on Kirk Gibson's sacrifice fly to centre.

The Dodgers made sure of victory in the second inning when fielding errors allowed them to score five times on four hits.

The Dodgers manager, Tommy Lasorda, said: "Nobody thought we could win the Mets are the best team in the National League. We were very fortunate in our luck. It was the fourth time Lasorda has managed the Dodgers to the National League pennant in 12 years."

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Academics discuss Johnson's rights

From Louise Taylor Maastricht

Intest on acknowledging that there is life outside their ivory towers, academics at a colloquy on sport and law have spent the second day debating whether the IOC were entitled to strip Ben Johnson, the Canadian sprinter, of his 100 metres gold medal after a positive drugs test in Seoul.

The consensus reached at the event organized by the Council of European University of Law was that Johnson's humiliation flouted at least two articles of the European Convention of Human Rights.

The fact that the IOC's medical committee not only compelled the list of banned substances but also tried Johnson in contravention to the principle of trial by an impartial authority.

By acting as judge, jury and executioner, the IOC were clearly acting unjustly and that injustice is exacerbated by the fact that Johnson appears to have no possibility of appeal to a higher authority.

Secondly, Johnson was deprived of his right to a fair defence because his drugs test result was published before he had an opportunity to present his case.

Cyclists disqualified from the Tour de France after positive dope tests are a case in point. The case of Johnson's humiliation flouted at least two articles of the European Convention of Human Rights.

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